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(54) Title: COMBINATORIAL LIBRARIES OF MOLECULES AND METHODS FOR PRODUCING SAME

(57) Abstract

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DESCRIPTIONCOMBINATORIAL LIBRARIES OF MOLECULES AND METHODS FOR
PRODUCING SAMEBackground of the Invention

This invention relates to combinatorial libraries and methods for their generation.

The rapid production of diverse collections or
5 libraries of chemical compounds is an important goal for those desiring to screen large numbers of novel compounds or diversomers for pharmacological activity. Combinatorial synthesis has been utilized to create libraries of molecules. These libraries often consist of oligomeric or
10 polymeric molecules created from the sequential addition of monomeric subunits. However, typically the monomer subunits utilized have been amino acids, nucleic acid bases or carbohydrates. The reactions used to couple the subunits are standard reactions such as dehydration
15 synthesis reactions.

The initial report of rapid concurrent solid phase synthesis by Geysen and co-workers, Geysen, H.M.; Meleon, R.H.; Barteling, S.J., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, Vol. 81, p. 3998 (1984), described the construction of
20 multi-amino acid peptide libraries. Houghten et al., 354 Nature 84, 1991 and WO 92/09300 (PCT/US91/08694), describe the generation and use of synthetic peptide combinatorial libraries for basic research and drug discovery. These libraries are composed of mixtures of free peptides which
25 form a heterogenous library. Systematic identification of optimal peptide ligands is achieved by screening a library followed by iterative selection and synthesis processes. For example, one library consisted of a series of six residue peptides having the first two positions specifi-
30 cally defined, and the last four positions consisting of a random mixture of 18 L-amino acids. This library was screened to determine which pair of defined peptides had

optimum activity in an assay. A second library was then synthesized in which the optimal pair of peptides were included, the third position of each peptide individually synthesized, and the last three peptides consisted of a random mixture of 18 L-amino acids. This library was screened as before and the process repeated until the optimum six residue peptide was identified. Houghten et al. state:

"A number of other libraries, such as one composed entirely of D-amino acids, have been prepared which in total permit the systematic screening of hundreds of millions of peptides. A fundamental feature of SPCLs [synthetic peptide combinatorial libraries] is that free peptides can be generated and used in solution in virtually all existing assay systems at a concentration of each peptide most applicable to the assay. This approach has also been successfully used in radio-receptor assays (opioid peptides) and plaque inhibition assays (human immunodeficiency virus (HIV-1) and Herpes Simplex Virus (HSV)). SPCLs, as described, greatly aid all areas of drug discovery and research involving peptides."

Lam et al., 354 Nature 82, 1991, and WO 92/00091 (PCT/US91/04666) and Houghten et al., 354 Nature 84, 1991 and WO 92/09300 (PCT/US91/08694), herein, describe systematic synthesis and screening of peptide and other libraries of defined structure. The method used is based on a one bead one peptide approach in which a large peptide library consisting of millions of beads are screened. Each bead contains a single peptide. The authors state:

"It is clearly not enough to use a random mixture of activated amino acids in a peptide synthesis protocol, because the widely different coupling rates of different amino acids will lead to unequal representation and because each bead will contain a mixture of different peptides. Our

solution was to use a 'split synthesis' approach. The first cycle consisted of distributing a pool of resin beads into separate reaction vessels each with a single amino acid, allowing the coupling reactions to go to completion, and then repooling the beads. The cycle was repeated several times to extend the peptide chain. In this fashion, each bead should contain only a single peptide species." The library of beads was screened by a staining procedure and stained beads visualized using a microscope, and removed. The structure of the peptide is obtained by a chemical analysis of the material on the single bead. Lam et al. indicate:

"Additionally, our approach has far greater potential for applying the richness of well-established peptide chemistry to synthesize libraries incorporated D-amino acids or unnatural amino acids as well as specific secondary structures, including cyclic peptides. All of this can be accomplished without need to keep records of the synthetic products as our interest is focused just on those peptides which provide a strong interaction signal with the acceptor."

Dower et al., WO 91/19818 (PCT/US91/04384) describes peptide libraries expressed as fusion proteins of bacteriophage coat proteins.

Dower et al., WO 93/06121 (PCT/US92/07815) describes a method for synthesizing random oligomers and the use of identification tags to identify oligomers with desired properties.

Ellman, United States Patent 5,288,514 describes the solid phase and combinatorial synthesis of benzodiazepine compounds on a solid support.

Huebner, United States Patent 5,182,366 describes the controlled synthesis of peptide mixtures using mixed resins.

Several groups have focused on a combinatorial approach for the construction of peptide libraries in order to randomly screen for drug candidates. However, although a viable strategy for the identification of potential new compounds for medicinal chemists, the standard gamut of problems associated with peptide based drugs i.e. poor bio-availability, etc. must still be addressed. Combinatorial synthesis has recently been adapted for the assembly of nucleic acid, carbohydrate, and even benzodiazepine libraries.

The continued development of strategies for labelling and/or tagging materials within the libraries has greatly expedited and simplified the process of identification of active constituents within groups of diversomers. Once a potentially useful compound has been characterized from a peptide library, medicinal chemists must shift to peptidomimetic synthesis in order to convert these potentially promising peptide compounds into small organic molecules. Hence, devising a combinatorial strategy incorporating peptidomimetics could greatly simplify the drug discovery process by providing more useful libraries of small organic molecules, and may itself directly produce a drug, an unlikely accomplishment within peptide libraries.

Summary of the Invention

This invention features methods of synthesizing combinatorial libraries of chemical compounds, and combinatorial libraries of chemical compounds formed by the methods of this invention. In order to devise an effective combinatorial library strategy several criteria must be considered, including: generality, the use of at least some readily available materials, the design of synthetic routes incorporating good yielding reactions, the utilization of simple methods, the incorporation of strategies to easily monitor reaction progress and assay the final compounds, and a requirement of simple or little or no purification. These requirements are met by the present

invention as will be indicated below where appropriate. Further, the invention provides for the ability to generate diverse collections of molecules which may mimic the biological activity of peptides, e.g. they are peptidomimetics, while advantageously they are not digestible in the stomach as are peptides and may therefore be orally administered. Also provided are easily diversifiable compounds which contain a peptide-like backbone but maintain a rigid structure due to their molecular ring structure, e.g. the compounds are conformationally constrained, and may act as tripeptidomimetics. A "combinatorial library" is a collection of compounds in which the compounds comprising the collection are composed of one or more types of subunits. The subunits may be selected from natural or unnatural moieties, including dienes, dienophiles, amino acids, nucleotides, sugars, lipids, and carbohydrates. The compounds of the combinatorial library differ in one or more ways with respect to the number, order, type or types of or modifications made to one or more of the subunits comprising the compounds. Alternatively, a combinatorial library may refer to a collection of "core molecules" which vary as to the number, type or position of R or functional groups they contain and/or identity of molecules composing the core molecule, for example, a diene and/or dienophile which react to form the core molecule. The collection of compounds is generated in a systematic way. Any method of systematically generating a collection of subunits differing from each other in one or more of the ways set forth above is a combinatorial library.

A "peptidomimetic" is a compound which, at least in part, has one or more characteristics in common with a peptide. Such characteristics may include a molecular conformation similar to that of a peptide; for example, a molecular backbone structure or similar functional properties to that of a peptide, such as the ability to bind to and activate a particular cellular receptor. However, the

compounds of the present invention, unlike peptides, are resistant to degradation by hydrolysis unlike, for example, peptides orally administered. Further, the compounds of the present invention may be conformationally constrained.

A "conformationally constrained molecule" is a molecule which maintains the steric relationship between at least two functional groups on the molecule. This conformational constraint may be due to the functional steric properties of a cyclic or multi-cyclic molecule. Specifically, the term means that at least two chemical groups on a core molecule will not significantly move in a rotational manner with respect to each other. This conformational constraint may be utilized to result in a symmetrical backbone analogous to a peptide backbone, however, without the rotation between the subunits of a peptide. This constrained symmetry is believed to allow for highly effective dimerization of molecular receptors. This is biologically significant, because the dimerization of receptors is believed to be an important event in the initiation of cellular signaling by molecular receptors.

An "chemical group" includes but is not limited to alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkoxy, aryl, alkylaryl, amide, thioamide, ester, amine, ether, thioether.

An "alkyl" group refers to a saturated aliphatic hydrocarbon, including straight-chain, branched-chain, and cyclic alkyl groups. Preferably, the alkyl group has 1 to 12 carbons. More preferably it is a lower alkyl of from 1 to 7 carbons, more preferably 1 to 4 carbons. The alkyl group may be substituted or unsubstituted. When substituted the substituted group(s) may be, hydroxyl, cyano, alkoxy, =O, =S, NO₂, N(CH₃)₂, amino, or SH.

An "alkenyl" group refers to an unsaturated hydrocarbon group containing at least one carbon-carbon double bond, including straight-chain, branched-chain, and cyclic groups. Preferably, the alkenyl group has 1 to 12 carbons. More preferably it is a lower alkenyl of from 1

to 7 carbons, more preferably 1 to 4 carbons. The alkenyl group may be substituted or unsubstituted. When substituted the substituted group(s) may be, hydroxyl, cyano, alkoxy, =O, =S, NO₂, halogen, N(CH₃)₂, amino, or SH.

5 An "alkynyl" group refers to an unsaturated hydrocarbon group containing at least one carbon-carbon triple bond, including straight-chain, branched-chain, and cyclic groups. Preferably, the alkynyl group has 1 to 12 carbons. More preferably it is a lower alkynyl of from 1
10 to 7 carbons, more preferably 1 to 4 carbons. The alkynyl group may be substituted or unsubstituted. When substituted the substituted group(s) may be, hydroxyl, cyano, alkoxy, =O, =S, NO₂, N(CH₃)₂, amino or SH.

 An "alkoxy" group refers to an "-O-alkyl" group,
15 where "alkyl" is defined as described above.

 An "aryl" group refers to an aromatic group which has at least one ring having a conjugated pi electron system and includes carbocyclic aryl, heterocyclic aryl and biaryl groups, all of which may be optionally substituted.
20 The preferred substituent(s) of aryl groups are halogen, trihalomethyl, hydroxyl, SH, OH, NO₂, amine, thioether, cyano, alkoxy, alkyl, and amino groups.

 An "alkylaryl group" refers to an alkyl (as described above), covalently joined to an aryl group (as
25 described above).

 "Carbocyclic aryl groups" are groups wherein the ring atoms on the aromatic ring are all carbon atoms. The carbon atoms are optionally substituted.

 "Heterocyclic aryl groups" are groups having from
30 1 to 3 heteroatoms as ring atoms in the aromatic ring and the remainder of the ring atoms are carbon atoms. Suitable heteroatoms include oxygen, sulfur, and nitrogen, and include furanyl, thienyl, pyridyl, pyrrolyl, N-lower alkyl pyrrolo, pyrimidyl, pyrazinyl, imidazolyl and the like,
35 all optionally substituted.

 An "amide" refers to an -C(O)-NH-R, where R is either alkyl, aryl, alkylaryl or hydrogen.

A "thioamide" refers to $-C(S)-NH-R$, where R is either alkyl, aryl, alkylaryl or hydrogen.

An "ester" refers to an $-C(O)-OR'$, where R' is either alkyl, aryl, or alkylaryl.

5 An "amine" refers to a $-N(R'')R'''$, where R'' and R''', is independently either hydrogen, alkyl, aryl, or alkylaryl, provided that R'' and R''' are not both hydrogen.

10 An "ether" refers to $R-O-R$, where R is either alkyl, aryl, or alkylaryl.

A "thioether" refers to $R-S-R$, where R is either alkyl, aryl, or alkylaryl.

15 In the present invention, the reaction forming the molecules which comprise the combinatorial libraries of the invention takes place between a diene and a dienophile utilizing the Diels-Alder reaction.

20 A "diene" is a compound which contains at least two multiple bonds and reacts with the dienophile to form a Diels-Alder reaction product. The diene may be linear or cyclic. The simplest diene which could participate in the Diels-Alder reaction is 1,3 butadiene. The diene may contain one or more of any different number of chemical groups so long as the Diels-Alder reaction between the diene and dienophile still occurs. Such compatibility of chemical groups with the Diels-Alder reaction may be tested for by those of ordinary skill in the art.

25 A "dienophile" is a compound containing a multiple bond, for example, a double or triple bond which reacts with a diene. The dienophile may be identical in structure to a diene with which it is reacted. The dienophile may be linear or cyclic. The simplest dienophile which may participate in the Diels-Alder reaction is ethylene. The dienophile may contain an electron-withdrawing group such as a carbonyl, cyano or nitro group
35 conjugated with the multiple bond. The dienophile may contain one or more of any different number of chemical groups so long as the Diels-Alder reaction between the

diene and dienophile still occurs. Such compatibility of chemical groups with the Diels-Alder reaction may be tested for by those of ordinary skill in the art.

The reaction may be adapted to solid phase synthesis by appending the initial dienophile or diene to a solid support, thus simplifying purification and facilitating the common combine and separate combinatorial synthesis method, also known as split synthesis, performed with most resin, polymer, and bead bound methods.

10 The "Diels-Alder reaction" is a type of chemical reaction. Specifically it is an addition reaction across a pair of conjugated multiple bonds to form a ring. The reaction involves a redistribution of electrons and bonds. In one example, two double bonds disappear, two new single
15 bonds are formed, and a double bond appears between two atoms that formerly shared a single bond. The molecules which participate in a Diels-Alder reaction are referred to as a diene and a dienophile.

A "cyclic molecule" is a molecule which has at
20 least one chemical moiety which forms a ring. The ring may contain three atoms or more. The molecule may contain more than one cyclic moiety, the cyclic moieties may be the same or different.

A "linear molecule" does not contain a ring
25 structure. However, the molecule may be straight or branched.

A compound produced by the reaction of a diene and a dienophile is referred to as a "Diels-Alder product". A "Diels-Alder" product suitable for further
30 reaction in which one or more chemical groups may be added is a "core molecule". Two core molecules attached to each other are referred to as a "dimeric core molecule", three attached core molecules would be referred to as a "trimeric core molecule", n attached core molecules, wherein
35 n is 4 or more, would be referred to as a "multimeric core molecule." Core molecules may differ from each as to the number, position and type of functional groups which they

contain. Core molecules may also differ as to the specific diene and/or dienophile from which they were formed. The core molecules of the present invention sterically resemble dipeptides, however, they are bicyclic and therefore rigid, unlike peptides. Therefore, by repetition of the basic Diels-Alder reaction with the dipeptide-like core molecule which maintains the amino and carboxy termini of a true peptide, within their usual 1,6 dipeptide relationship, the assembly of peptidomimetics comprising dimer-tetrapeptide mimics, trimer-hexapeptide mimics and so on may be accomplished. Conservation of the amine-carboxy termini also allow for further coupling to other substrates of choice at will; for example, acids, amines, alcohols, and other chemical moieties.

In a first embodiment the invention comprises a series of diene and dienophile reactions resulting in the generation of a combinatorial library of at least core molecules, but the process may be continued resulting in generation of combinatorial libraries of multimeric core molecules. See Figure 1. The use of combinatorial synthesis methods as are known to those of ordinary skill in the art are employed in the invention. In a preferred embodiment the split synthesis method of combinatorial synthesis may be utilized. Furka et al., Int. J. Peptide Prot. Res., Vol. 37, pp. 487-493. If n dienophiles are initially employed in the Diels-Alder reaction, these products will be pooled and then portioned into n groups, and each group will be coupled individually to the n dienes, thus producing all available combinations. Alternatively, if n dienes are initially employed in the Diels-Alder reaction, these products will be pooled and portioned into n groups, and each group will be coupled individually to n dienophiles, thus producing all available combinations. Then a subsequent Diels-Alder reaction may be performed, and the process can be repeated forming dimeric core molecules, and so on. The dienophiles and dienes may be selected from a group X which encompasses

all dienophiles and dienes which will participate in the Diels-Alder reaction. Simple screening as would be routine in the art can be utilized to identify such dienes and dienophiles.

5 In a preferred embodiment, the use of activated esters coupled to the dienophile, particularly the C_6F_5OH , allows for easy assay of reaction progress and coupling efficiency by monitoring for liberation of phenol in solution. The dienophiles are readily accessible through
10 Horner-Emmons, Wittig, or Knoevenagel reactions with virtually any aldehyde or ketone.

In another embodiment of this invention, the method of the present invention allows for synthesis of a compound, referred to as a "functionalizable core mole-
15 cule". A "functionalizable core molecule" is molecule which is the product of a diene and a dienophile and to which may be added chemical groups without the need for protection or deprotection steps equal to the number of all of the functional groups added. Figures 4a and 4b
20 illustrate examples of functionalizable core molecules. Generally, any diene and dienophile which contains a chemical moiety allowing for addition of at least two functional groups to the chemical moiety may be utilized. Chemical modification of the functionalizable core mole-
25 cule results in the generation of a "multifunctional core molecule". The functionalizable core molecule is reacted with the same or different functional groups in three steps resulting in formation of a multifunctional core molecule which is functionally equivalent to a three
30 subunit compound, such as a tripeptide, without the need for protection and deprotection steps. This is in contrast to typical methods of synthesis of peptides in which due to the need for protection and deprotection steps the synthesis of a trimer containing three subunits would
35 require six to nine steps.

A "multifunctional core molecule" is comprised of a functionalizable core molecule which has been reacted

with one or more functional groups, wherein the functional groups may be the same or different from each other. A multifunctional core molecule to which one functional group has been added is referred to as a "first-modified multifunctional core molecule". A multifunctional core molecule to which two functional groups have been added is referred to as a "second-modified multifunctional core molecule". A multifunctional core molecule to which three functional groups have been added is referred to as a "third-modified multifunctional core molecule". Examples are illustrated in Figures 4a and 4b. An important aspect of the multifunctional core molecules may be seen at the bottom of Figure 4a. The rigid backbone structure may mimic the configuration of a peptide composed of D-amino acids or L-amino acids. L-amino acids are those used by living organisms, however, the L,D-amino acids of the present invention may have great utility because they may be screened for pharmacological activity which a corresponding L-amino acid might lack.

In another embodiment of this invention combinatorial libraries of multifunctional core molecules in which one or more chemical group and/or the identity of the diene and/or dienophile forming the multifunctional core molecules vary are provided.

The practical utility of the present invention is as follows: The invention is useful for, among other things, developing new drugs. The invention is also useful for rapidly generating and developing large numbers of drug candidate molecules. The invention is useful for systematically synthesizing a large number of molecules that may vary greatly in their chemical structure or composition, or that may vary in minor aspects of their chemical structure or composition. The invention is also useful for randomly generating a large number of drug candidates, and later optimizing those candidates that show the most medicinal promise.

The combinatorial libraries generated by the methods of the present invention may be screened for pharmacologically active compounds, including peptide analogs. By pharmacologically active is meant that a compound may effect the functioning of a physiological process such as signal transduction by a cellular receptor, initiation, cessation or modulation of an immune response, modulation of heart function, nervous system function, or any other organ or organ system. A pharmacologically active compound may also stimulate or inhibit the activity of a bacteria, virus, fungus, or other infectious agent. A pharmacologically active compound may modulate the effects of a disease, that is prevent or decrease the severity of or cure a disease such as cancer, diabetes, atherosclerosis, high blood pressure, Parkinson's disease and other disease states. Screening for pharmacological activity may be performed as would be known in the art.

Compounds which have been shown to be pharmacologically active compounds may be formulated for therapeutic administration as described in detail below.

The combinatorial libraries generated by the methods of the present invention may also be screened for diagnostically useful compounds. By diagnostically useful is meant that that the compound can be used to indicate the presence of a particular disease in a human or animal.

Other and further objects, features and advantages will be apparent from the following description of the presently preferred embodiments of the invention

Brief Description of the Drawings:

Figure 1 illustrates the reaction of dienes and dienophiles utilizing the Diels-Alder reaction to construct multimeric core molecules which comprise the combinatorial library.

Figure 2 illustrates a representative multimeric core molecule.

Figure 3 illustrates a number of representative multimeric core molecules.

Figure 4a illustrates the construction of a functionalizable core molecule and the generation of a multifunctional core molecule.

Figure 4b illustrates several representative functionalizable core molecules.

Figure 5 illustrates the construction of a diene.

Figure 6 illustrates the assembly of dienophile substrates.

Figure 7 illustrates the reaction of a particular diene and dienophile.

Figure 8 illustrates the reaction of a particular diene and dienophile.

Figure 9 illustrates the reaction of a particular diene and dienophile.

Figure 10 illustrates the reaction of a particular diene and dienophile.

Figure 11 illustrates the reaction of a particular diene and dienophile.

Figure 12 illustrates the reaction of a particular diene and dienophile.

Figure 13 illustrates the reaction of a particular diene and dienophile.

Figure 14 illustrates the reaction of a particular diene and dienophile.

Figure 15 illustrates the reaction of a particular diene and dienophile.

Figure 16 illustrates a multimeric core molecule synthesis.

Figure 17a illustrates the compound N-[(Dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]propynyl amine.

Figure 17b illustrates the compound N-Allyl-N-[-(dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]propynyl amine

Figure 17c illustrates the compound 3,4-Dimethylene-N-[(dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]pyrrolidine.

Figure 17d illustrates the compound (E)-Methyl 3-(3-Furanyl)propenoate.

Figure 17e illustrates the compound (E)-Methyl 3-(2-Pyridinyl)propenoate.

5 Figure 17f illustrates the compound (E)-Methyl 3-(4-Quinoliny)propenoate.

Figure 17g illustrates the compound (E)-Methyl 3-(2-Pyrazinyl)but-2-enoate.

10 Figure 17h illustrates the compound 3-(3-Furanyl)propionate.

Figure 18a illustrates the compound Methyl 3-(2-Pyridinyl)propionate.

Figure 18b illustrates the compound Methyl 3-(4-Quinoliny)propionate.

15 Figure 18c illustrates the compound Methyl 3-(4-Methoxyphenyl)propionate.

Figure 18d illustrates the compound Methyl 3-(2-Pyrazinyl)butyrate.

20 Figure 18e illustrates the compound 3-(3-Furanyl)propionaldehyde.

Figure 18f illustrates the compound 3-(2-Pyridinyl)propionaldehyde.

Figure 18g illustrates the compound 3-(4-Quinoliny)propionaldehyde.

25 Figure 18h illustrates the compound 3-(4-Methoxyphenyl)propionaldehyde.

Figure 19a illustrates the compound 3-(2-Pyrazinyl)butyraldehyde.

30 Figure 19b illustrates the compound (E)-Methyl 5-(4-Methoxyphenyl)pent-2-enoate.

Figure 19c illustrates the compound (E)-Methyl 2-Cyano-5-(4-Methoxyphenyl)pent-2-enoate.

Figure 19d illustrates the compound (E)-Methyl 2-Cyano-5-(2-pyrazinyl)pent-2-enoate.

35 Figure 19e illustrates the compound Methyl 2-[(Dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-(2,3,4,5,6,7-hexahydro)isobenzazole 5-carboxylate.

Figure 19f illustrates the compound (5R*,6R*)-n--Butyl 2-H-(2,3,4,5,6,7-hexahydro)-6 -methyl-isobenzazole 5-carboxamide.

Figure 19g illustrates the compound Diethyl
5 2-[(Dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-(2,3,4,5,6,7-hexahydro)isobenza-zole 5-carboxamide.

Figure 19h illustrates the compound (E)-5-(4-Methoxyphenyl)pent-2-enoic Acid.

Figure 20a illustrates the compound (E)-Pyrro-
10 lidine 5-(4-Methoxyphenyl)pent-2-enamide.

Figure 20b illustrates the compound Methyl 5a-Cyano-2-[(Dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-(2,3,4,5,6,7-hexahydro)-6a-[2(+)-(2-pyrazinyl)propyl]isobenzazole 5b-carboxylate.

Figure 20c illustrates the compound Methyl
15 5a-Cyano-2-[(Dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-(2,3,4,5,6,7-hexahydro)-6a-[2-(4-methoxyphenyl)ethyl]isobenzazole 5b-carboxylate.

Figure 20d illustrates the compound (E)-2-Cyano--
20 5-(4-methoxyphenyl)pent-2-enoic Acid

Figure 20e illustrates the compound Diethyl 2-(1-Oxo-2-propenyl)-(2,3,4,5,6,7-hexahydro)isobenzazole 5-carboxamide.

Figure 20f illustrates the compound Diethyl
25 2-[2'-[(Dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-(2',3',4',5',6',7'-hexahydro)isobenzazole 5'-carboxy]-(2,3,4,5,6,7-hexahydro)isobenzazole 5-carboxamide.

Figure 20g illustrates the compound Diethyl
2-[2'-(1-Oxo-2-propenyl)-(2',3',4',5',6',7'-hexahydro)-i
30 sobenzazole 5'-carboxy]-(2,3,4,5,6,7-hexahydro) isobenzazole 5-carboxamide.

Figure 21 illustrates the compound Diethyl
2[2'-[2"-[(Dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-(2",3",4",5",6",7"-hexahydro)isobenzazole 5"-carboxy]-(2',3',4',5',6',7'
35 -hexahydro)isobenzazole 5'-carboxy]-(2,3,4,5,6,7-hexahydro)isobenzazole 5-carboxamide.

Figure 22 illustrates a generalized Diels-Alder reaction.

Detailed Description of the Invention

The methods used to generate combinatorial libraries, for example the split synthesis method are also compatible with the combinatorial libraries of this invention. Split synthesis is carried out as follows. A first step of attaching ten different dienophiles or dienes A, B, C . . . J, to a solid support in ten separate vessels or columns. The contents of these vessels are mixed or pooled, divided into ten new different columns, and ten further parallel syntheses carried out to provide the core molecules XA^1 , XB^1 , XC^1 . . . XJ^1 , where X is any one of the original A-J, and A^1 , B^1 , C^1 . . . J^1 are ten different dienes or dienophiles which may be the same or different from A-J. Of course, fewer or more than ten syntheses can be used in this second step. In the third step, the contents of the vessels are again mixed and divided into ten further columns so that the synthetic procedure can be repeated until the whole length of the desired multimeric core molecule is synthesized. In this way a series of vessels is formed at each step, differing from those in prior steps by the presence of an extra diene or dienophile.

The final ten columns in the above example (each having a variety of different polysubunits with a known subunit at their terminus) can be assayed using any standard assay format. That is, each of the ten mixtures is assayed to determine which mixture contains one or more active compounds.

A typical reaction sequence utilizing the method of the present invention would be carried out as follows. A resin, polymer, bead or other solid support as is known in the art may be utilized. One of n dienophiles is chemically affixed to the solid support. The dienophile may contain a linker ("X") and/or a chemical group, which may

be any chemical moiety of choice, for example, one of the compounds defined above. The introduction of different substituents at the linker termini chemical group, designated R in Figure 1, position on the dienophile allows almost limitless diversity in structure of the Diels-Alder products, Figure 1. In a preferred embodiment, the installation of aromatics and aromatic heterocycles at this position will enhance the possibility of discovery of potential drug candidates since many medicinal agents possess these types of systems. A diene containing a protecting group, such as Fmoc is reacted with the dienophile. A first core molecule is thereby formed. The reaction should tolerate any number of protecting groups on nitrogen, as would be known to one of ordinary skill in the art and for example, BOC or Fmoc. More generally, any protecting group which does not interfere with the functional groups of the diene which participate in the Diels-Alder reaction may be utilized. The protecting group is removed and another dienophile may be reacted with the first core molecule. The second dienophile may have the same or a different linker and/or chemical group than the first dienophile. A second diene is reacted with the dienophile as above, resulting in the linkage of two core molecules and creation of a dimeric core molecule. This process may be repeated n times and will result in the creation of multimeric core molecules which may contain the same or different chemical groups. See Figures 2 and 3.

A typical reaction sequence to generate a multifunctional core molecule would be carried out as follows. A dienophile is reacted with a diene containing a protecting group, such as BOC. Any protecting group which does not interfere with the functional groups of the diene which participate in the Diels-Alder reaction may be used. This resulting Diels-Alder product is referred to as a functionalizable core molecule. The diene and/or dienophile may contain one or more variable chemical groups.

The functionalizable core molecule may then be reacted with any alcohol, amine, thiol or other nucleophile. The resulting multifunctional core molecule may then be purified by, for example, base extraction. The multifunctional core molecule may then be reacted with any amine, alcohol, thiol or alkylating agent and then purified by, for example, acid extraction. The multifunctional core molecule may then be reacted with an acylating agent, including carboxylic acids, chloroformates, isocyanates, sulfonyl chlorides and phosphonates. The multifunctional core molecule may then be purified by, for example, acid-base extraction.

Pharmacological Compound Screening

The combinatorial libraries of the present invention may be screened for pharmacologically active compounds. Combinatorial library compounds that bind to individual cellular receptors, or functional portions of the individual cellular receptor (and may additionally be capable of disrupting receptor function) may be identified.

One such method for identifying an agent to be tested for an ability to bind to and potentially modulate a cellular receptor signal transduction pathway is as follows. The method involves exposing at least one compound from the combinatorial libraries of the present invention to a protein comprising a functional portion of a cellular receptor for a time sufficient to allow binding of the combinatorial library compound to the functional portion of the cellular receptor; removing non-bound compound; and determining the presence of the compound bound to the functional portion of the cellular receptor, thereby identifying a compound to be tested for an ability to modulate a cellular receptor signal transduction pathway.

One method utilizing this approach that may be pursued in the isolation of such receptor-binding molecules would include the attachment of a combinatorial

library molecule, or a portion thereof, to a solid matrix, such as agarose or plastic beads, microtiter wells, petri dishes, or membranes composed of, for example, nylon or nitrocellulose, and the subsequent incubation of the
5 attached combinatorial library molecule in the presence of a potential combinatorial library molecule-binding compound or compounds. Attachment to said solid support may be direct or by means of a combinatorial-library-compound-specific antibody bound directly to the solid support.
10 After incubation, unbound compounds are washed away, component-bound compounds are recovered. By utilizing this procedure, large numbers of types of molecules may be simultaneously screened for receptor-binding activity.

Pharmaceutical Administration

15 When used as a therapeutic the compounds isolated from the combinatorial library of the present invention are preferably administered with a physiologically acceptable carrier. The compounds can be prepared as pharmaceutically acceptable salts (*i.e.*, non-toxic salts which do
20 not prevent the compound from exerting its effect).

Pharmaceutically acceptable salts can be acid addition salts such as those containing hydrochloride, sulfate, phosphate, sulfamate, acetate, citrate, lactate, tartrate, methanesulfonate, ethanesulfonate, benzene-
25 sulfonate, p-toluenesulfonate, cyclohexylsulfamate and quinate. (See, *e.g.*, *supra*. PCT/US92/03736). Such salts can be derived using acids such as hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid, phosphoric acid, sulfamic acid, acetic acid, citric acid, lactic acid, tartaric acid, malonic
30 acid, methanesulfonic acid, ethanesulfonic acid, benzenesulfonic acid, p-toluenesulfonic acid, cyclohexylsulfamic acid, and quinic acid.

Pharmaceutically acceptable salts can be prepared by standard techniques. For example, the free base form
35 of the compound is first dissolved in a suitable solvent such as an aqueous or aqueous-alcohol solution, containing the appropriate acid. The salt is then isolated by

evaporating the solution. In another example, the salt is prepared by reacting the free base and acid in an organic solvent.

Carriers or excipient can be used to facilitate administration of the compound, for example, to increase the solubility of the compound. Examples of carriers and excipients include calcium carbonate, calcium phosphate, various sugars or types of starch, cellulose derivatives, gelatin, vegetable oils, polyethylene glycols and physiologically compatible solvents. The compounds or pharmaceutical composition can be administered by different routes including intravenously, intraperitoneally, subcutaneously, and intramuscularly; orally, topically, or transmucosally.

For injection, the agents of the invention may be formulated in aqueous solutions, preferably in physiologically compatible buffers such as Hanks's solution, Ringer's solution, or physiological saline buffer. For such transmucosal administration, penetrants appropriate to the barrier to be permeated are used in the formulation. Such penetrants are generally known in the art.

Use of pharmaceutically acceptable carriers to formulate the compounds herein disclosed for the practice of the invention into dosages suitable for systemic administration is within the scope of the invention. With proper choice of carrier and suitable manufacturing practice, the compositions of the present invention, in particular, those formulated as solutions, may be administered parenterally, such as by intravenous injection. The compounds can be formulated readily using pharmaceutically acceptable carriers well known in the art into dosages suitable for oral administration. Such carriers enable the compounds of the invention to be formulated as tablets, pills, capsules, liquids, gels, syrups, slurries, suspensions and the like, for oral ingestion by a patient to be treated.

Agents intended to be administered intracellularly may be administered using techniques well known to those of ordinary skill in the art. For example, such agents may be encapsulated into liposomes, then administered as described above. Liposomes are spherical lipid bilayers with aqueous interiors. All molecules present in an aqueous solution at the time of liposome formation are incorporated into the aqueous interior. The liposomal contents are both protected from the external microenvironment and, because liposomes fuse with cell membranes, are efficiently delivered into the cell cytoplasm. Additionally, due to their hydrophobicity, many small organic molecules may be directly administered intracellularly.

Pharmaceutical compositions suitable for use in the present invention include compositions wherein the active ingredients are contained in an effective amount to achieve its intended purpose. Determination of the effective amounts is within the capability of those skilled in the art, especially in light of the detailed disclosure provided herein.

The pharmaceutical compositions of the present invention may be manufactured in a manner that is itself known, e.g., by means of conventional mixing, dissolving, granulating, dragee-making, levigating, emulsifying, encapsulating, entrapping or lyophilizing processes.

Pharmaceutical formulations for parenteral administration include aqueous solutions of the active compounds in water-soluble form. Additionally, suspensions of the active compounds may be prepared as appropriate oily injection suspensions. Suitable lipophilic solvents or vehicles include fatty oils such as sesame oil, or synthetic fatty acid esters, such as ethyl oleate or triglycerides, or liposomes. Aqueous injection suspensions may contain substances which increase the viscosity of the suspension, such as sodium carboxymethyl cellulose, sorbitol, or dextran. Optionally, the suspension may also

contain suitable stabilizers or agents which increase the solubility of the compounds to allow for the preparation of highly concentrated solutions.

Pharmaceutical preparations for oral use can be obtained, for example by combining the active compounds with solid excipient, optionally grinding a resulting mixture, and processing the mixture of granules, after adding suitable auxiliaries, if desired, to obtain tablets or dragee cores. Suitable excipients are, in particular, fillers such as sugars, including lactose, sucrose, mannitol, or sorbitol; cellulose preparations such as, for example, maize starch, wheat starch, rice starch, potato starch, gelatin, gum tragacanth, methyl cellulose, hydroxypropylmethyl-cellulose, sodium carboxymethylcellulose, and/or polyvinylpyrrolidone (PVP). If desired, disintegrating agents may be added, such as the cross-linked polyvinyl pyrrolidone, agar, or alginic acid or a salt thereof such as sodium alginate.

Dragee cores are provided with suitable coatings. For this purpose, concentrated sugar solutions may be used, which may optionally contain gum arabic, talc, polyvinyl pyrrolidone, carbopol gel, polyethylene glycol, and/or titanium dioxide, lacquer solutions, and suitable organic solvents or solvent mixtures. Dyestuffs or pigments may be added to the tablets or dragee coatings for identification or to characterize different combinations of active compound doses.

Pharmaceutical preparations which can be used orally include push-fit capsules made of gelatin, as well as soft, sealed capsules made of gelatin and plasticizer, such as glycerol or sorbitol. The push-fit capsules can contain the active ingredients in admixture with filler such as lactose, binders such as starches, and/or lubricants such as talc or magnesium stearate and, optionally, stabilizers. In soft capsules, the active compounds may be dissolved or suspended in suitable liquids, such as

fatty oils, liquid paraffin, or liquid polyethylene glycols. In addition, stabilizers may be added.

For any compound used in the method of the invention, the therapeutically effective dose can be estimated initially from cell culture and animal models. For example, a dose can be formulated in animal models to achieve a circulating concentration range that includes the IC_{50} as determined in cell culture. Such information can be used to more accurately determine useful doses in humans.

A preferred physiological carrier is PBTE:D5W. PBTE consists of a solution of 3% w/v benzyl alcohol, 8% w/v polysorbate 80, and 65% w/v polyethylene glycol (MW = 300 daltons) in absolute ethanol. PBTE:D5W consists of PBTE diluted 1:1 in a solution of 5% dextrose in water.

The use of hydrophobic compounds can be facilitated by different techniques such as combining the compound with a carrier to increase the solubility of the compound and using frequent small daily doses rather than a few large daily doses. For example, the composition can be administered at short time intervals, such as by the methods described above or using a pump to control the time interval or achieve continuous administration. Suitable pumps are commercially available (e.g., the ALZET® pump sold by Alza corporation, and the BARD ambulatory PCA pump sold by Bard MedSystems).

The proper dosage depends on various factors such as the type of disease being treated, the particular composition being used, and the size and physiological condition of the patient. Drugs can be delivered less frequently provided plasma levels of the active moiety are sufficient to maintain therapeutic effectiveness.

A factor which can influence the drug dose is body weight. Drugs should be administered at doses ranging from 0.02 to 25 mg/kg/day, preferably 0.02 to 15 mg/kg/day, most preferably 0.2 to 15 mg/kg/day. Alternatively, drugs can be administered at 0.5 to 1200 mg/m²/day,

preferably 0.5 to 150 mg/m²/day, most preferably 5 to 100 mg/m²/day. The average plasma level should be 50 to 5000 µg/ml, preferably 50 to 1000 µg/ml, and most preferably 100 to 500 µg/ml. Plasma levels may be reduced if pharmacological effective concentrations of the drug are achieved at the site of interest.

Several other features of the present invention are set forth in detail below: (1) the synthesis, stability, storage, and Diels-Alder chemistry of the outer ring diene, including choice of the proper protecting group; (2) the reactivity of trans substituted α,β -unsaturated amides as dienophiles, and (3) the physical properties of multimeric core molecules (hexapeptide mimics).

EXAMPLE 1: Construction of a Diene

The diene reactant, utilized in each Diels-Alder reaction in the sequence, may be chosen to be highly reactive due to the strained locked cisoid conformation of the reactant. See Fringuelli, F.; Taticchi, A. Dienes in the Diels-Alder Reaction John Wiley & Sons, Inc. New York pp. 125-147 (1992), hereby incorporated by reference. The highly reactive 1,3-bis exo methylene diene is available, for example, from Trost 1,6-enyne cyclization with catalytic palladium (II) See, Trost, B.M.; Shi, Y.J., J. Am. Chem. Soc., Vol. 115, p. 9421 (1994) and Trost, B.M. et al. J. Am. Chem. Soc., Vol. 113, p. 636 (1991), incorporated herein by reference.

The construction of the diene was accomplished via a three step process from commercially available starting materials. As shown in Figure 5, Scheme 2, treatment of propargyl amine, 1, with ditertbutyl dicarbonate in tetrahydrofuran (THF) furnished the NBOC material 2 in virtually quantitative yield in each instance. Alkylation of this material by reaction with sodium hydride and allyl bromide produced the enyne cyclization precursor 3 in excellent yields. The 1,6-enyne was then treated with only 5 mole % of Pd(PPh₃)₂(OAc)₂

in refluxing benzene or THF producing the diene 7, usually within 20 minutes, with near quantitative conversion by thin layer chromatography (tlc). Isolation and purification results in some mass loss due to oligomerization of the resulting diene upon concentration and chromatography. Once purified, the clear, colorless oil was immediately dissolved in dry benzene at 0.05 M concentration under an argon atmosphere and stored in a freezer, typically around -20°C as a frozen matrix. The isolated yield of reaction varied slightly, but 60 - 70% was routinely achievable on a variety of scales, 50 mg to 5 g. The enyne cyclization was also performed with different nitrogen protecting groups, particularly benzyl 5 and benzoyl 6, and the reaction remained equally successful, producing 8 and 9, respectively, as illustrated in Figure 5.

Prior to use, the frozen diene solution 7 was allowed to warm to room temperature under an argon atmosphere, and once homogeneous was transferred via syringe, immediately sealed and placed in a freezer. The aliquot could then be quickly concentrated in vacuo at room temperature in the desired reaction vessel maintaining its integrity for further reaction.

EXAMPLE 2: Construction of a Dienophile

As illustrated in Figure 6 Scheme 3, the assembly of dienophile substrates was carried out via a simple and general four step process applicable to almost any aldehyde 10a-d or ketone 10e, even those readily enolizable. Horner-Wittig reaction provided 11, followed by hydrogenation produced 12, DIBAL reduction furnished 13 and either Horner-Wittig or Knoevenagel reactions provided the desired dienophiles, 14 and 15 respectively. See, Popp, F.D.; Catala, A.J. J. Org. Chem., Vol. 26, p. 2738 (1961), incorporated herein by reference. In some instances, the esters were reduced to the alcohols and reoxidized to the corresponding aldehydes 13. The synthesis was applied to four commercially available aldehydes (a-d) and one ketone

(e) in excellent overall yield. The hydrogenation of 11a&12a requires careful monitoring of the reaction conditions because excess Pd-C or extended time leads to complete hydrogenation of the furan to the tetrahydrofuran

5 p r o d u c t .

EXAMPLE 3: Reactions to Yield Diels-Alder Adducts

As illustrated in Figure 7 Scheme 4, thermolysis with simple and highly reactive dienophiles was first attempted in order to ascertain the level of reactivity
10 for the diene 7. For instance, treatment of the just 3 equivalents of diene 7 with methyl acrylate 16, 0.3 M benzene, at only 40 °C (bath) for 4 - 6 hours provided reproducible near quantitative yields of the Diels-Alder adduct 17. Useful to the reaction was deoxygenation of
15 the system, rapid chromatography of the reaction mixture, and storage of the product under an argon atmosphere. Occasionally trace amounts of the pyrrole product 18 were evident from the Diels-Alder reaction directly, but the material typically appeared in greater amounts during
20 chromatography, and even storage. If proper care in handling is observed no pyrrole oxidation product was detectable during any of the manipulations.

As illustrated in Figure 8 Scheme 5, an acryl-
amide dienophile was utilized, which maintained the highly
25 reactive monosubstituted system, while the conversion of an ester to an amide would be more similar to the type of dienophile which would more preferably be used in the present invention.

| | <u>solvent</u> | <u>temperature</u> | <u>time</u> | <u>results</u> |
|----|----------------|--------------------|-------------|----------------|
| 30 | benzene | 25 - 100 °C | 6 days | no rxn |
| | toluene | reflux | 36 hours | 80 - 90% |

Simply heating 7 and 19 in benzene lead to only recovered dienophile, diene and products derived from oligomerization of the diene unit. However, changing the
35 solvent to refluxing toluene led to excellent yielding

Diels-Alder reactions, typically 80 - 90% yield with just 3 - 5 equivalents of diene. The yield of reaction may vary slightly due to the length of storage time of the diene solution, typically after prolonged periods of time the presence of oligomers is detectable. Also, but to much lesser of an extent than was found with the methyl acrylate example set forth above, the pyrrole by-product 21 could be detected, but never in greater than trace amounts.

10 If one wants to enhance the reactivity of the dienophile several options were investigated. Stereo-selective introduction of an additional electron withdrawing group, particularly a nitrile or sulfoxide, as shown in Figure 12 was performed. The nitrile greatly enhances
15 the dienophile reactivity, while posing little or no problem for stereoselective introduction via Knoevenagel reaction with an aldehyde or ketone, since it is such a small group, *E* condensation products are expected. The sulfoxide would not necessarily require stereochemical
20 introduction, although one dienophile regioisomer may/will react faster than the other, since simple elimination followed by oxidation would provide an aromatic ring devoid of stereochemical elements.

 The nitrile containing dienophiles may be
25 preferably utilized since these Diels-Alder products will maintain the initially designed dipeptide mimics, because they avoid altering the hybridization along the backbone. These substrates are available via Knoevenagel condensation reactions of methyl cyanoacetate with the previously
30 synthesized aldehydes. The initial compound investigated was the pyrazine, since it was the most sterically demanding dienophile, and the 4-methoxy homo cinnamate derivative since of the simple *E* amide dienophiles, it was the most rigorously investigated example.

35 The Diels-Alder reaction between the ester/nitrile dienophile of the pyrazine substituted system 15e and 5 equivalents of the symmetrical diene 7 produced an

inseparable 1:1 mixture of two diastereomers 31 in an 84% yield, see Figure 13, Scheme 8. The introduction of the additional electron withdrawing group enhanced the reactivity of the system. Since the methyl ester of the 4-methoxy homo cinnamate derivative was so resistant in the initial Diels-Alder studies under a variety of conditions, the addition of the nitrile group to this substrate was investigated.

This dienophile 15d also smoothly participated in the Diels-Alder reaction with 7 in 82% yield with heating, see Figure 14, Scheme 9. Remaining within the ultimate goals of the present invention, it remained to convert the highly reactive ester/nitrile dienophiles to amide/nitriles. Two strategies for this were pursued, (1) simple ester hydrolysis and coupling of the resulting acid to an amine and (2) the recent method developed by Roskamp for directly converting esters to amides utilizing a tin catalyst, $\text{Sn}[\text{N}(\text{TMS})_2]_2$, Wang, W.B., Roskamp, E.J. J. Org. Chem. Vol. 57, 6101 (1992), incorporated herein by reference. See Figure 15, Scheme 10.

EXAMPLE 4: Multimeric Core Molecule Synthesis

The investigation of feasibility of trimer synthesis and the study of the physical properties of these materials was carried out using the simple acrylamide dienophile 19, see Figure 16, Scheme 11. The initial Diels-Alder reaction with the NBOC diene 7 and diethyl acrylamide 19 required thermolysis in refluxing toluene, as detailed earlier, in order to initiate reaction, 88% yield. Subsequent NBOC deprotection was accomplished with 3.5 M HCl/EtOAc 0 - 20 °C in 97% yield followed by coupling to acrylic acid with EDCI and HOBt provided the next dienophile 37, 87%. Diels-Alder reaction with the symmetrical diene 7 (5 equivalents) provided the Diels-Alder adduct 38 in 86% yield, accompanied by a small amount of oxidized product, pyrrole 42. After chromatography, quantitative NBOC deprotection, and coupling to

acrylic acid provided the dimer dienophile **40** in 82% yield. Thermolysis of **40**, in refluxing toluene for 36 hours in the presence of 5 equivalents of diene **7** provided the desired trimer product **41**, 88%. This product remained
5 soluble in standard organic solvents such as: ethyl acetate, chloroform, methylene chloride, etc, was chromatographed with conventional silica gel utilizing ethyl acetate as eluent, and possessed a low R_f in ethyl acetate.

10 **EXAMPLE 5: Formation of**

N-[(Dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]propynyl amine (2)

A solution of propargyl amine **1** (4.4 g, 79.9 mmol) in 200 mL dry THF was treated with di-tert-butyl dicarbonate (17.5 g, 79.9 mmol, 18.4 mL, 1 equiv) dropwise
15 at 0 °C (1 h) and allowed to warm to room temperature (8 h). The reaction mixture was concentrated in vacuo and recrystallized from hexanes afforded **2** (12.2 g, 12.4 g theoretical, 98%). For **2**: ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 400 MHz) δ 5.10-5.40 (br s, 1H, NH), 3.83 (br s, 2H, CH_2), 2.09 (s,
20 1H, $\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2$), 1.39 (br s, 9H, $\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_3$); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 200 MHz) δ 155.2, 84.8, 80.0, 79.5, 70.9, 28.0. See Figure 17a.

EXAMPLE 6: Formation of

N-Allyl-N-[(dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]propynyl amine (3)

25 A solution of **2** (10.2 g, 65.7 mmol) in 250 mL dry THF/DMF (4:1) was treated with allyl bromide (12.05 g, 98.58 mmol, 8.6 mL, 1.5 equiv) and NaH (60% oil dispersion, 3.95 g, 98.58 mmol, 1.5 equiv) at 0 °C (1 h) and allowed to warm to room temperature (6 h). The reaction
30 mixture was concentrated in vacuo, the residue diluted with H_2O (100 mL), and extracted with EtOAc (4 x 100 mL). The combined extracts were washed with (3 x 150 mL each) H_2O and saturated aqueous NaCl, dried (MgSO_4), filtered and concentrated in vacuo. Flash chromatography (SiO_2 , 10 cm
35 x 60 cm, 0 - 10% EtOAc/hexanes) afforded **3** (11.9 g, 12.83

g theoretical, 93%). For 3: ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 250 MHz) δ 5.57-5.80 (m, 1H, $\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2$), 5.10-5.25 (br m, 2H, $\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2$), 3.87-4.10 (s, 4H, CH_2NCH_2), 2.17 (t, 1H, $J = 1.9$ Hz, $\text{C}(\text{CH})$), 1.42 (br s, 9H, $\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_3$); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 200 MHz) δ 150.3, 133.4, 117.3, 80.4, 79.7, 71.4, 48.6, 35.4, 28.4; IR (neat) n_{max} 3313, 2921, 2853, 1709, 1463, 1403, 1367, 1246, 1171, 925, 869, 770 cm^{-1} . See Figure 17b.

EXAMPLE 7: Formation of

3,4-Dimethylene-N-[(dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]pyrrolidine (7)

10 A solution of 3 (0.400 g, 2.05 mmol) in 50 mL dry Benzene was treated with $\text{Pd}(\text{OAc})_2(\text{PPh}_3)_2$ (0.077 g, 0.1024 mmol, 5 mol %) at 60 °C (40 min), then concentrated in vacuo. SGC chromatotron (SiO_2 , 2 mm, 0 - 30% EtOAc/hexanes) afforded 7 (0.304 g, 0.400 g theoretical, 76%).
15 For 7: ^1H NMR (C_6D_6 , 250 MHz) δ 5.18 (t, 2H, $J = 2.5$ Hz, $\text{C}=\text{CH}$), 4.57 (br s, 2H, $\text{C}=\text{CH}$), 4.14 (br s, 2H, $\text{CHC}=\text{C}$), 3.92 (br s, 2H, $\text{CHC}=\text{C}$), 1.47 (s, 9H, $\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_3$); IR (neat) n_{max} 2925, 2853, 1703, 1403, 1252, 1169, 1114, 886, 772, 679 cm^{-1} . See Figure 17c.

20 **EXAMPLE 8: Formation of (E)-Methyl
3-(3-Furanyl)propenoate (11a)**

A premixed milky white heterogeneous solution of trimethylphosphono acetate (5.48 g, 30.0 mmol, 5.0 mL, 1.2 equiv) and NaH (60% oil dispersion, 1.15 g, 28.75
25 mmol, 1.15 equiv) in 125 mL dry THF was stirred at 0 °C (30 min), then 3-furan carboxaldehyde 10a (2.4 g, 25.0 mmol) was added and the reaction mixture gradually became homogeneous (1 h). The reaction mixture was concentrated in vacuo, the residue diluted with H_2O (75 mL), and extracted
30 with EtOAc (3 x 75 mL). The combined extracts were washed with (3 x 100 mL each) H_2O and saturated aqueous NaCl, dried (MgSO_4), filtered and concentrated in vacuo. SGC chromatotron (SiO_2 , 4 mm, 0 - 15% EtOAc/hexanes) afforded 11a (3.61 g, 3.80 g theoretical, 95%). For 11a:
35 ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 250 MHz) δ 7.61 (br s, 1H, Fur C2-H), 7.55

(d, 1H, $J = 15.8$ Hz, $\text{CH}=\text{CH}(\text{C}=\text{O})$), 7.39 (dd, 1H, $J = 1.3$, 1.8 Hz, Fur C5-H), 6.55 (br d, 1H, $J = 1.8$ Hz, Fur C4-H), 6.13 (d, 1H, $J = 15.8$ Hz, $\text{CH}(\text{C}=\text{O})$), 3.74 (s, 3H, OCH_3); IR (neat) n_{max} 2955, 1719, 1438, 1272, 1202, 1177, 1041, 981 cm^{-1} . See Figure 17d.

EXAMPLE 9: Formation of (E)-Methyl

3-(2-Pyridinyl)propenoate (11b)

A premixed milky white heterogeneous solution of trimethylphosphono acetate (5.48 g, 30.0 mmol, 5.0 mL, 1.2 equiv) and NaH (60% oil dispersion, 1.15 g, 28.75 mmol, 1.15 equiv) in 125 mL dry THF was stirred at 0 °C (30 min), then 2-pyridine carboxaldehyde 10b (2.68 g, 25.0 mmol) was added and the reaction mixture gradually became homogeneous (30 min). The reaction mixture was concentrated in vacuo, the residue diluted with 75 mL H_2O (75 mL), and extracted with EtOAc (3 x 75 mL). The combined extracts were washed with (3 x 100 mL each) H_2O and saturated aqueous NaCl, dried (MgSO_4), filtered and concentrated in vacuo. SGC chromatotron (SiO_2 , 4 mm, 0 - 25% EtOAc/hexanes) afforded 11b (3.97 g, 4.08 g theoretical, 97%). For 11b: ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 400 MHz) d 8.06 (d, 1H, $J = 3.7$ Hz, Pyr C6-H), 7.67 (ddd, 1H, $J = 1.8$, 6.0, 7.7 Hz, Pyr C4-H), 7.54 (d, 1H, $J = 18.4$ Hz, $\text{PyrCH}=\text{C}$), 7.38 (d, 1H, $J = 7.7$ Hz, Pyr C3-H), 7.24 (dd, 1H, $J = 3.7$, 6.0 Hz, Pyr C5-H), 6.87 (d, 1H, $J = 18.4$ Hz, CHCO_2CH_3), 3.76 (s, 3H, OCH_3); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 125 MHz) d 167.0, 152.6, 149.9, 143.3, 136.6, 124.1, 123.6, 121.7, 51.6; IR (neat) n_{max} 3052, 3005, 2951, 1721, 1645, 1582, 1566, 1468, 1437, 1321, 1302, 1276, 1207, 1164, 1093, 1036, 982, 934, 876, 858, 788, 746 cm^{-1} . See Figure 17e.

EXAMPLE 10: Formation of (E)-Methyl

3-(4-Quinoliny)propenoate (11c)

A premixed milky white heterogeneous solution of trimethylphosphono acetate (5.48 g, 30.0 mmol, 5.0 mL, 1.2 equiv) and NaH (60% oil dispersion, 1.15 g, 28.75 mmol,

1.15 equiv) in 125 mL dry THF was stirred at 0 °C (30 min), then 4-quinoline carboxaldehyde 10c (2.68 g, 25.0 mmol) was added and the reaction mixture gradually became homogeneous (2 h). The reaction mixture was concentrated in vacuo, the residue diluted with H₂O (75 mL), and extracted with EtOAc (3 x 75 mL). The combined extracts were washed with (3 x 100 mL each) H₂O and saturated aqueous NaCl, dried (MgSO₄), filtered and concentrated in vacuo. SGC chromatotron (SiO₂, 4 mm, 0 - 15% EtOAc/hexanes) afforded 11c (5.18 g, 5.33 g theoretical, 97%). For 11c: ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 250 MHz) d 8.92 (d, 1H, *J* = 4.5 Hz, Ar C2-H), 8.40 (d, 1H, *J* = 15.9 Hz, ArCH=C), 8.15 (d, 2H, *J* = 8.8 Hz, Ar C5-H and Ar C8-H), 7.59 (ddd, 1H, *J* = 1.3, 7.7, 8.1 Hz, Ar C7-H), 7.61 (br dd, 1H, *J* = 7.7, 8.1 Hz, Ar C6-H), 7.52 (d, 1H, *J* = 4.5 Hz, Ar C3-H), 6.63 (d, 1H, *J* = 15.9 Hz, CH(C=O)), 3.86 (s, 3H, OCH₃); IR (neat) ν_{max} 2950, 1721, 1643, 1583, 1505, 1434, 1389, 1311, 1175, 1034, 975, 842, 760 cm⁻¹. See Figure 17f.

EXAMPLE 11: Formation of (E)-Methyl**20 3-(2-Pyrazinyl)but-2-enoate (11e)**

A premixed milky white heterogeneous solution of trimethylphosphono acetate (4.2 g, 22.6 mmol, 3.7 mL, 1.2 equiv) and NaH (60% oil dispersion, 0.859 g, 21.47 mmol, 1.15 equiv) in 110 mL dry THF was stirred at 0 °C (30 min), then 2-acetyl pyrazine 10e (2.3 g, 18.8 mmol) was added and the reaction mixture gradually became homogeneous (2 h). The reaction mixture was concentrated in vacuo, the residue diluted with H₂O (75 mL), and extracted with EtOAc (3 x 75 mL). The combined extracts were washed with (3 x 100 mL each) H₂O and saturated aqueous NaCl, dried (MgSO₄), filtered and concentrated in vacuo. SGC chromatotron (SiO₂, 4 mm, 20% EtOAc/hexanes) afforded 11e (2.96 g, 3.36 g theoretical, 88%). For 11e: ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 250 MHz) d 8.51 (d, 1H, *J* = 2.0 Hz, Pyr C5-H), 8.50 (d, 1H, *J* = 1.6 Hz, Pyr C3-H), 8.43 (dd, 1H, *J* = 1.6, 2.0 Hz, Pyr C6-H), 6.06 (q, 1H, *J* = 1.6 Hz, CH(C=O)), 3.52 (s, 3H,

OCH₃), 2.20 (s, 3H, CH₃); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz) δ 165.8, 154.3, 150.6, 143.9, 143.5, 143.2, 120.2, 51.3, 24.5; IR (neat) ν_{max} 2952, 1722, 1644, 1471, 1445, 1406, 1372, 1258, 1174, 1146, 1103, 1045, 1016, 919, 865 cm⁻¹. See Figure 5 17g.

EXAMPLE 12: Formation of Methyl

3-(3-Furanyl)propionate(12a)

A solution of 11a (2.0 g, 13.15 mmol) in 45 mL dry THF was treated with 10% Pd-C (30.0 mg, 1.5 wt %) at room temperature under a hydrogen atmosphere (balloon) (44 h). The reaction mixture was then filtered through a Celite plug, washed with EtOAc (150 mL), and concentrated in vacuo. SGC chromatotron (SiO₂, 4 mm, 10 - 20% EtOAc/hexanes) afforded 12a (1.89 g, 2.03 g theoretical, 93%). For 12a: ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 250 MHz) δ 7.29 (br d, 1H, J = 1.6 Hz, Fur C5-H), 7.19 (d, 1H, J = 1.6 Hz, Fur C2-H), 6.22 (br s, 1H, Fur C4-H), 3.63 (s, 3H, OCH₃), 2.71 (t, 2H, J = 7.3 Hz, FurCH₂), 2.52 (t, 2H, J = 7.3 Hz, CH₂(C=O)); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz) δ 173.2, 142.8, 138.9, 123.4, 110.6, 51.5, 34.4, 20.1; IR (neat) ν_{max} 2932, 2862, 1732, 1439, 1361, 1259, 1201, 1167, 1024, 874, 793, 731 cm⁻¹. See Figure 17h.

EXAMPLE 13: Formation of Methyl

3-(2-Pyridinyl)propionate(12b)

A solution of 11b (2.0 g, 12.3 mmol) in 41 mL dry CH₃OH was treated with 10% Pd-C (100.0 mg, 5 wt %) at room temperature under a hydrogen atmosphere (balloon) (10 h). The reaction mixture was then filtered through a Celite plug, washed with EtOAc (150 mL), and concentrated in vacuo. SGC chromatotron (SiO₂, 4 mm, 15 - 50% EtOAc/hexanes) afforded 12b (1.97 g, 2.03 g theoretical, 97%). For 12b: ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 250 MHz) δ 8.39 (d, 1H, J = 2.1 Hz, Pyr C6-H), 7.46 (m, 1H, Pyr C4-H), 6.90-7.15 (br m, 2H, J = 7.7 Hz, Pyr C3-H and C5-H), 3.51, 3.52, and 3.54 (three s, total 3H, OCH₃), 2.97 (m, 2H, PyrCH₂), 2.69 (m, 2H,

$\text{CH}_2(\text{C}=\text{O})$); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 125 MHz) δ 173.2, 159.7, 149.0, 136.1, 122.7, 121.1, 51.3, 32.8, 32.5; IR (neat) ν_{max} 3009, 2951, 1738, 1593, 1569, 1475, 1437, 1367, 1199, 1168, 1097, 1052, 1027, 992, 841, 755 cm^{-1} . See Figure 18a.

5 **EXAMPLE 14: Formation of Methyl
3-(4-Quinoliny)propionate (12c)**

A solution of 11c (3.14 g, 14.73 mmol) in 41 mL dry CH_3OH was treated with 10% Pd-C (157.0 mg, 5 wt %) at room temperature under a hydrogen atmosphere (balloon) (8
10 h). The reaction mixture was then filtered through a Celite plug, washed with EtOAc (150 mL), and concentrated in vacuo. SGC chromatotron (SiO_2 , 4 mm, 15 - 50% EtOAc/hexanes) afforded 12c (1.97 g, 2.03 g theoretical, 97%). For 12c: ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 250 MHz) δ 8.77 (d, 1H, J = 4.4 Hz,
15 Ar C2-H), 8.08 (d, 1H, J = 7.9 Hz, Ar C5-H or C8-H), 7.98 (d, 1H, J = 7.6 Hz, Ar C5-H or Ar C8-H), 7.68 (ddd, 1H, J = 1.5, 7.6, 7.9 Hz, Ar C6-H or C7-H), 7.54 (br dd, 1H, J = 7.6, 7.9 Hz, Ar C6-H or C7-H), 7.21 (d, 1H, J = 4.4 Hz, Ar C3-H), 3.65 (s, 3H, OCH_3), 3.38 (t, 2H, J = 7.7 Hz,
20 ArCH_2), 2.75 (t, 2H, J = 7.7 Hz, $\text{CH}_2(\text{C}=\text{O})$); IR (neat) ν_{max} 2952, 1738, 1594, 1572, 1510, 1435, 1367, 124, 1170, 1026, 848, 763 cm^{-1} . See Figure 18b.

**EXAMPLE 15: Formation of Methyl
3-(4-Methoxyphenyl)propionate (12d)**

25 A solution of 11d (1.80 g, 9.365 mmol) in 35 mL dry THF was treated with 10% Pd-C (45.0 mg, 2.5 wt %) at room temperature under a hydrogen atmosphere (balloon) (4 h). The reaction mixture was then filtered through a Celite plug, washed with EtOAc (125 mL), and concentrated
30 in vacuo provided 12d (1.78 g, 1.82 g theoretical, 98%). For 12d: ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 250 MHz) δ 7.10 (d, 2H, J = 8.6 Hz, Ar C2-H and C6-H), 6.81 (d, 2H, J = 8.6 Hz, Ar C3-H and C5-H), 3.76 (s, 3H, OCH_3), 3.74 (s, 3H, OCH_3), 2.88 (dd, 2H, J = 7.2, 8.2 Hz, ArCH_2), 2.72 (dd, 2H, J = 7.2, 8.2 Hz,
35 $\text{CH}_2(\text{C}=\text{O})$); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 125 MHz) δ 173.4, 158.0, 132.5,

129.2, 113.9, 55.2, 51.5, 36.0, 30.1; IR (neat) ν_{\max} cm^{-1} 2998, 2951, 1735, 1612, 1514, 1438, 1364, 1300, 1247, 1178, 1108, 1035, 829 cm^{-1} . See Figure 18c.

EXAMPLE 16: Formation of Methyl

5 3-(2-Pyrazinyl)butyrate(12e)

A solution of 11e (2.50 g, 14.03 mmol) in 50 mL dry THF was treated with 10% Pd-C (125.0 mg, 5 wt %) at room temperature under a hydrogen atmosphere (balloon) (30 min). The reaction mixture was then filtered through a
10 Celite plug, washed with EtOAc (150 mL), and concentrated in vacuo. SGC chromatotron (SiO_2 , 4 mm, 20 - 50% EtOAc/hexanes) afforded 12e (2.48 g, 2.53 g theoretical, 98%). For 12e: ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 250 MHz) δ 8.42 (d, 1H, J = 1.5 Hz, Pyr C3-H), 8.38 (dd, 1H, J = 1.5, 2.5 Hz, Pyr C5-H), 8.31
15 (d, 1H, J = 2.5 Hz, Pyr C6-H), 3.51 (s, 3H, OCH_3), 3.39 (m, 1H, J = 6.5, 7.0, 8.1 Hz, ArCH), 2.80 (dd, 1H, J = 8.1, 16.1 Hz, CHH), 2.54 (dd, 1H, J = 6.5, 16.1 Hz, CHH), 1.24 (d, 3H, J = 7.0 Hz, CH_3); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 125 MHz) δ 172.3, 159.6, 143.9, 143.8, 142.4, 51.4, 39.7, 35.2, 20.4; IR
20 (neat) ν_{\max} 2978, 2935, 1737, 1473, 1406, 1371, 1280, 1180, 1034, 1015, 849, 769 cm^{-1} . See Figure 18d.

EXAMPLE 17: Formation of 3-(3-Furanyl)propionaldehyde (13a)

A solution of ester 12a (2.72 g, 17.64 mmol) in
25 50 mL EtOH-THF (3:2) was treated with NaBH_4 (2.04 g, 52.93 mmol, 3 equiv) and LiCl (2.29 g, 52.93 mmol, 3 equiv) at 0 °C and allowed to warm to room temperature (8 h). The reaction mixture was quenched by the addition of acetone (10 mL) and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was
30 dissolved in H_2O (75 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (3 x 75 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed (3 x 100 mL each) H_2O and saturated aqueous NaCl, dried (MgSO_4) and concentrated in vacuo. SGC chromatotron (SiC_2 , 4 mm, 0 - 50% EtOAc/hexanes) afforded the alcohol (1.87 g, 2.23 g
35 theoretical, 84%). For the alcohol: ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 250

MHz) d 7.33 (br s, 1H, Fur C5-H), 7.21 (br s, 1H, Fur C2-H), 6.26 (br s, 1H, Fur C4-H), 3.66 (t, 2H, CH₂OH), 2.50 (t, 2H, J = 6.5 Hz, FurCH₂), 2.50 (t, 2H, J = 7.6 Hz, CH₂), 1.81 (m, 2H, J = 6.5, 7.6 Hz, CH₂); IR (neat) n_{\max} 3374, 2938, 2866, 1502, 1451, 1381, 1159, 1059, 1024, 874, 778 cm⁻¹.

A solution of alcohol (1.80 g, 14.3 mmol) in 50 mL dry CH₂Cl₂ was treated with PCC (3.08 g, 14.3 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and Celite (13.7 g) at room temperature (6 h). The reaction mixture was concentrated in vacuo to approximately 5 mL, the residue was diluted with 75 mL Et₂O, filtered through a Celite plug, washed with Et₂O (200 mL), and concentrated in vacuo. SGC chromatotron (SiO₂, 4 mm, 25% EtOAc/hexanes) afforded 13a (1.56 g, 1.775 g theoretical, 88%). For 13a: ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 250 MHz) d 9.78 (s, 1H, CHO), 7.33 (br s, 1H, Fur C5-H), 7.21 (br s, 1H, Fur C2-H), 6.25 (br s, 1H, Fur C4-H), 2.72 (br m, 4H, FurCH₂CH₂); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz) d 201.6, 143.0, 139.0, 123.9, 110.7, 43.9, 17.4; IR (neat) n_{\max} 2932, 2862, 1732, 1439, 1361, 1259, 1201, 1167, 1024, 874, 793, 731 cm⁻¹. See Figure 18e.

EXAMPLE 18: Formation of 3-(2-Pyridinyl)propionaldehyde (13b)

A solution of ester 12b (1.21 g, 6.752 mmol) in 22 mL dry CH₂Cl₂ was cooled to -78 °C and treated with DIBAL (1.0 M solution in dry CH₂Cl₂, 6.8 mL, 6.752 mmol, 1.0 equiv), then an additional 3.2 mL DIBAL (0.5 equiv) solution was added and the reaction was quenched immediately upon completion by tlc with 4.0 mL dry CH₃OH. The reaction mixture was diluted with 25 mL saturated aqueous sodium potassium tartrate and warmed gradually to room temperature, partitioned, and extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3 x 25 mL). The combined extracts were washed with saturated aqueous sodium potassium tartrate (3 x 25 mL), dried (MgSO₄), filtered and concentrated in vacuo. SGC chromatotron (SiO₂, 4 mm, 0 - 10% CH₃OH/CHCl₃) afforded 13b

(0.885 g, 0.9126 g theoretical, 97%). For 13b: ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 250 MHz) d 9.80 (s, 1H, CHO), 8.38 (br s, 1H, Pyr C6-H), 7.56 (br m, 1H, Pyr C4-H), 7.00-7.20 (br m, 2H, Pyr C3-H and C5-H), 2.70-3.20 (br m, 4H, $\text{PyrCH}_2\text{CH}_2$); IR (neat) n_{max} 2928, 1720, 1593, 1569, 1476, 1435, 1118, 1051, 756 cm^{-1} . See Figure 18f.

EXAMPLE 19: Formation of 3-(4-Quinoliny)propionaldehyde (13c)

A solution of ester 12c (0.67 g, 3.11 mmol) in 10 mL EtOH-THF (3:2) was treated with NaBH_4 (0.404 g, 9.34 mmol, 3 equiv) and LiCl (0.36 g, 9.34 mmol, 3 equiv) at 0 °C and allowed to warm to room temperature (8 h). The reaction mixture was quenched by the addition of acetone (10 mL) and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was dissolved in H_2O (50 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (3 x 50 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed (3 x 100 mL each) H_2O and saturated aqueous NaCl, dried (MgSO_4) and concentrated in vacuo. SGC chromatotron (SiO_2 , 4 mm, 0 - 50% EtOAc/hexanes) afforded the alcohol (0.523 g, 0.582 g theoretical, 90%). For the alcohol: ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 250 MHz) d 8.72 (d, 1H, $J = 4.4$ Hz, Ar C2-H), 8.05 (m, 2H, Ar C5-H and C8-H), 7.63 (m, 1H, Ar C6-H or Ar C7-H), 7.48 (m, 1H, Ar C6-H or C7-H), 7.18 (d, 1H, $J = 4.4$ Hz, Ar C3-H), 3.70 (t, 2H, $J = 6.2$ Hz, CH_2OH), 3.13 (t, 2H, $J = 7.6$ Hz, ArCH_2), 1.80-2.20 (br m, 3H, CH_2 and OH); IR (neat) n_{max} 3280, 2939, 2868, 1591, 1574, 1510, 1060, 762 cm^{-1} .

A solution of alcohol (0.500 g, 2.67 mmol) in 6.4 mL dry DMSO was treated with Et_3N (2.7 g, 26.70 mmol, 3.7 mL, 1.0 equiv) and Pyridine $\bullet\text{SO}_3$ (1.31 g, 8.01 mmol, 3.0 equiv) in 7.0 mL dry DMSO at room temperature (12 h). The reaction mixture was concentrated in vacuo, the residue dissolved in H_2O (25 mL) and washed with EtOAc (2 x 25 mL). Saturated aqueous NaHCO_3 was added until pH > 7, extracted with EtOAc (3 x 25 mL), combined organic layers were washed (2 x 30 mL each) with H_2O and saturated aqueous NaCl, dried (MgSO_4), filtered and concentrated in vacuo. SGC chrom-

atotron (SiO₂, 4 mm, 0 - 100% EtOAc/hexanes) afforded **13c** (0.469 g, 0.495 g theoretical, 95%). For **13c**: ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 250 MHz) d 9.82 (s, 1H, CHO), 8.74 (d, 1H, J = 4.4 Hz, Ar C2-H), 8.08 (d, 1H, J = 7.6 Hz, Ar C5-H or C8-H), 7.93 (d, 1H, J = 7.9 Hz, Ar C5-H or C8-H), 7.40-7.70 (br m, 2H, Ar C6-H and Ar C7-H), 7.18 (d, 1H, J = 4.4 Hz, Ar C3-H), 3.35 (t, 2H, J = 7.5 Hz, ArCH₂), 2.89 (t, 2H, J = 7.5 Hz, CH₂(C=O)); IR (neat) n_{\max} 3258, 2936, 1723, 1591, 1510, 1391, 1069, 762 cm⁻¹. See Figure 18g.

10 **EXAMPLE 20: Formation of**

3-(4-Methoxyphenyl)propionaldehyde (13d)

A solution of ester **12d** (0.8346 g, 4.3 mmol) in 15 mL dry CH₂Cl₂ was cooled to -78 °C and treated with DIBAL (1.0 M solution in dry CH₂Cl₂, 4.3 mL, 4.3 mmol, 1.0 equiv), upon completion by tlc the reaction was quenched immediately with 4.0 mL dry CH₃OH. The reaction mixture was diluted with 15 mL saturated aqueous sodium potassium tartrate and warmed gradually to room temperature, partitioned, and extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3 x 20 mL). The combined extracts were washed with saturated aqueous sodium potassium tartrate (3 x 25 mL), dried (MgSO₄), filtered and concentrated in vacuo. SGC chromatotron (SiO₂, 4 mm, 20 - 35% EtOAc/hexanes) afforded **13d** (0.702 g, 0.706 g theoretical, 99%). For **13d**: ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 250 MHz) d 9.78 (d, 1H, J = 1.4 Hz, CHO), 7.09 (d, 2H, J = 8.6 Hz, Ar C2-H and C6-H), 6.82 (d, 2H, J = 8.6 Hz, Ar C3-H and C5-H), 3.76 (s, 3H, OCH₃), 2.87 (dd, 2H, J = 6.9, 8.3 Hz, ArCH₂), 2.72 (ddd, 2H, J = 1.4, 6.9, 8.3 Hz, CH₂(C=O)); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz) d 201.7, 158.0, 132.3, 129.1, 113.9, 55.1, 45.4, 27.2; IR (neat) n_{\max} 2935, 2835, 1722, 1611, 1583, 1513, 1464, 1442, 1301, 1247, 1178, 1034, 831 cm⁻¹. See Figure 18h.

EXAMPLE 21: Formation of 3-(2-Pyrazinyl)butyraldehyde (13e)

A solution of ester 12e (0.29 g, 1.493 mmol) in 5.3 mL dry CH_2Cl_2 was cooled to -78°C and treated with
5 DIBAL (1.0 M solution in dry CH_2Cl_2 , 1.5 mL, 1.493 mmol, 1.0 equiv), then an additional 0.7 mL DIBAL (0.5 equiv) solution was added and the reaction was quenched immediately upon completion by tlc with 2.0 mL dry CH_3OH . The reaction mixture was diluted with 5 mL saturated aqueous
10 sodium potassium tartrate and warmed gradually to room temperature, partitioned, and extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (3 x 5 mL). The combined extracts were washed with saturated aqueous sodium potassium tartrate (3 x 5 mL), dried (MgSO_4), filtered and concentrated in vacuo. SGC chrom-
15 atotron (SiO_2 , 4 mm, 0 - 10% $\text{CH}_3\text{OH}/\text{CHCl}_3$) afforded 13e (0.213 g, 0.224 g theoretical, 95%). For 13e: ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 250 MHz) δ 9.75 (s, 1H, CHO), 8.52 (br d, 1H, J = 1.5 Hz, Pyr C3-H), 8.44 (dd, 1H, J = 1.5, 2.5 Hz, Pyr C5-H), 8.38 (d, 1H, J = 2.5 Hz, Pyr C6-H), 3.55 (ddq, 1H,
20 J = 6.0, 7.0, 7.9 Hz, CHCH_3), 3.08 (ddd, 1H, J = 1.2, 7.9, 17.8 Hz, CHH), 2.73 (ddd, 1H, J = 1.2, 6.0, 17.8 Hz, CHH), 1.33 (d, 3H, J = 7.0 Hz, CH_3); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 125 MHz) δ 200.8, 158.2, 144.1, 143.8, 142.6, 49.3, 33.2, 20.8; IR (neat) n_{max} 3054, 2966, 1722, 1668, 1525, 1471, 1406, 1294,
25 1147, 1117, 1016, 848, 769 cm^{-1} . See Figure 19a.

EXAMPLE 22: Formation of (E)-Methyl 5-(4-Methoxyphenyl)pent-2-enoate (14d)

A solution of 13d (0.52 g, 3.19 mmol) in 11 mL dry Benzene was treated with $\text{Ph}_3\text{P}=\text{CHCO}_2\text{CH}_3$ (1.28 g, 3.8236
30 mmol, 1.2 equiv) at 60°C (40 min), then concentrated in vacuo. SGC chromatotron (SiO_2 , 4 mm, 0 - 30% EtOAc/hexanes) afforded 14d (0.625 g, 0.702 g theoretical, 89%). For 14d: ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 250 MHz) δ 7.08 (d, 2H, J = 8.6 Hz, Ar C2-H and C6-H), 6.98 (dt, 1H, J = 6.9, 15.7 Hz, ArCH=C), 6.81 (d, 2H, J = 8.6 Hz, Ar C3-H and C5-H), 5.82
35 (dt, 1H, J = 1.5, 15.7 Hz, $\text{CH}(\text{C}=\text{O})$), 3.77 (s, 3H, OCH_3),

3.70 (s, 3H, OCH₃), 2.70 (dd, 2H, $J = 7.1, 8.1$ Hz, ArCH₂), 2.47 (ddd, 2H, $J = 6.9, 7.1, 8.1$ Hz, CH₂(C=C)); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz) δ 167.0, 157.9, 148.5, 132.7, 129.2, 121.3, 113.8, 55.2, 51.4, 34.1, 33.4; IR (neat) ν_{\max} 2949, 1735, 1592, 1508, 1435, 1366, 1168, 848, 759 cm⁻¹. See Figure 19b.

**EXAMPLE 23: Formation of (E)-Methyl
2-Cyano-5-(4-Methoxyphenyl)pent-2-enoate (15d)**

A solution of 13d (0.616 g, 3.75 mmol) in 0.51 mL glacial acetic acid was treated with NCCH₂CO₂CH₃ (0.338 g, 3.75 mmol, 0.3 mL, 1.0 equiv), then a premixed solution of piperidine (0.0011 g, 0.128 mmol, 13 mL, 3.4 mol %) and 125 mL of acetic acid at room temperature (24 h). The reaction mixture was quenched by the addition of saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (15 mL, pH>7) and extracted with EtOAc (3 x 15 mL). The combined organic extracts were dried (MgSO₄) and concentrated in vacuo. SGC chromatotron (SiO₂, 1 mm, 0 - 10% EtOAc/hexanes) afforded 15d (0.665 g, 0.920 g theoretical, 72%). For 15d: ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz) δ 7.63 (t, 1H, $J = 7.5$ Hz, CH=C), 7.09 (d, 2H, $J = 8.5$ Hz, Ar C2-H and C6-H), 6.83 (d, 2H, $J = 8.5$ Hz, Ar C3-H and C5-H), 3.83 (s, 3H, OCH₃), 3.78 (s, 3H, OCH₃), 2.70-2.90 (m, 4H, ArCH₂CH₂); IR (neat) ν_{\max} 2955, 1837, 2359, 2341, 1732, 1612, 1513, 1436, 1270, 1248, 1178, 1116, 1061, 1039, 823, 761, 668 cm⁻¹. See Figure 19c.

**EXAMPLE 24: Formation of (E)-Methyl
2-Cyano-5-(2-pyrazinyl)pent-2-enoate (15e)**

A solution of 13e (0.191 g, 1.27 mmol) in 0.17 mL glacial acetic acid was treated with NCCH₂CO₂CH₃ (0.115 g, 1.27 mmol, 0.1 mL, 1.0 equiv), then a premixed solution of piperidine (0.0038 g, 0.04318 mmol, 4.4 mL, 3.4 mol %) and 50 mL of acetic acid at room temperature (24 h). The reaction mixture was quenched by the addition of saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (15 mL, pH>7) and extracted with EtOAc (3 x 15 mL). The combined organic extracts were dried (MgSO₄)

and concentrated in vacuo. SGC chromatotron (SiO₂, 1 mm, 25 - 65% EtOAc/hexanes) afforded **15e** (0.098 g, 0.282 g theoretical, 35%). For **15e**: ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz) δ 8.52 (dd, 1H, *J* = 1.6, 2.5 Hz, Pyr C5-H), 8.46 (d, 1H, *J* = 1.6 Hz, Pyr C3-H), 8.44 (d, 1H, *J* = 2.5 Hz, Pyr C6-H), 7.59 (dd, 1H, *J* = 7.8, 7.8 Hz, CH=C), 3.82 (s, 3H, OCH₃), 3.23 (ddq, 1H, *J* = 6.4, 7.0, 7.2 Hz, PyrCH), 3.07 (ddd, 1H, *J* = 7.2, 7.8, 14.9 Hz, CHH), 2.91 (ddd, 1H, *J* = 6.4, 7.8, 14.6 Hz, CHH), 1.39 (d, 3H, *J* = 7.0 Hz, CH₃); IR (neat) ν_{\max} 2967, 2360, 2341, 1737, 1626, 1437, 1407, 1282, 1259, 1060, 1017, 850, 761, 668 cm⁻¹. See Figure 19d.

EXAMPLE 25: Formation of Methyl

2-[(Dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-(2,3,4,5,6,7-hexahydro)isobenzazole 5-carboxylate (**17**)

A solution of **7** (0.039 g, 0.2 mmol, 3.0 equiv) in 0.2 mL toluene was treated with methyl acrylate **16** (0.0057 g, 0.0667 mmol, 6.0 mL) at 45 °C (10 h). The reaction mixture was concentrated in vacuo. SGC chromatotron (SiO₂, 1 mm, 0 - 15% EtOAc/hexanes) afforded **17** (0.0182 g, 0.0188 g theoretical, 96%). For **17**: ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz) δ 3.90-4.05 (br m, 4H, C1-H₂ and C3-H₂), 3.68 (s, 3H, OCH₃), 2.62 (m, 1H), 2.22 (br d, 2H, *J* = 5.8 Hz, C4-H₂), 2.00-2.10 (br m, 3H, C5-H and C7-H₂), 1.75 (br m, 1H), 1.44 (s, 9H, C(CH₃)₃); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 200 MHz) δ 175.7, 154.3, 129.8, 129.6, 79.2, 55.2, 55.2 (coincidental), 51.8, 39.3, 28.5, 25.5, 25.1, 22.3; IR (neat) ν_{\max} 2974, 2849, 1737, 1708, 1687, 1403, 1366, 1343, 1256, 1225, 1167, 1109, 1014, 883, 772 cm⁻¹. For **18**: ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 250 MHz) δ 6.92 (s, 1H, C1-H or C3-H), 6.90 (s, 1H, C1-H or C3-H), 3.69 (s, 3H, OCH₃), 2.60-3.00 (m, 5H, C4-H₂, 7-C5-H, and C7-H₂), 2.06-2.20 (m, 1H), 1.65-1.83 (m, 1H), 1.54 (s, 9H, C(CH₃)₃); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz) δ 175.9, 149.0, 122.2, 121.8, 115.3, 83.03, 51.8, 40.5, 28.0, 26.6, 24.6, 21.0; IR (neat) ν_{\max} 2970, 1765, 1737, 1438, 1369, 1321, 1257, 1158, 1101, 939, 849, 756 cm⁻¹. See Figure 19e.

**EXAMPLE 26: Formation of (5R*,6R*)-n-Butyl
2-H-(2,3,4,5,6,7-hexahydro)-6-methyl-isobenzazole
5-carboxamide (26)**

A solution of 7 (0.100 g, 0.500 mmol, 3.0 equiv)
5 in 0.1 mL toluene was treated with n-butyl crotonamide 25
(0.024 g, 0.167 mmol) at reflux (36 h). The reaction
mixture was concentrated in vacuo. SGC chromatotron (SiO₂,
1 mm, 25 - 50% EtOAc/hexanes) afforded 26 (0.0309 g,
0.0395 g theoretical, 78%). For 26: ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 250
10 MHz) δ 8.14 (s, 1H, NH(C=O)), 5.25-5.70 (br s, 1H, NH),
4.32-4.50 (m, 2H, C1-H₂ or C3-H₂), 3.80-4.05 (m, 2H, C1-H₂
or C3-H₂), 3.12-3.42 (br m, 4H, C4-H₂ and C7-H₂), 1.85-1.95
(m, 2H), 1.20-1.70 (br m, 9H), 0.91 (t, 3H, J = 7.3 Hz,
CH₃); IR (neat) ν_{\max} 3419, 2964, 2924, 1766, 1699, 1479,
15 1393, 1260, 1197, 1098, 1020, 800, 763 cm⁻¹. See Figure
19f.

**EXAMPLE 27: Formation of Diethyl
2-[(Dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-(2,3,4,5,6,7-hexahydro)
isobenza-zole 5-carboxamide (20)**

20 A solution of 7 (0.300 g, 1.54 mmol, 3.0 equiv)
in 0.2 mL toluene was treated with diethyl acrylamide 19
(0.0654 g, 0.513 mmol) at reflux (36 h). The reaction
mixture was concentrated in vacuo. SGC chromatotron (SiO₂,
1 mm, 25 - 50% EtOAc/hexanes) afforded 20 (0.145 g, 0.165
25 g theoretical, 88%). For 20: ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 250 MHz) δ
3.85-4.10 (br m, 4H, C1-H₂ and C3-H₂), 3.22-3.42 (br m, 4H,
NCH₂CH₃), 2.68 (m, 1H), 2.22-2.42 (br m, 1H), 1.65-2.20 (br
m, 5H, C4-H₂, C5-H and C7-H₂), 1.43 (s, 9H, C(CH₃)₃), 1.16
(t, 3H, J = 7.1 Hz, CH₃), 1.08 (t, 3H, J = 7.1 Hz, CH₃); ¹³C
30 NMR (CDCl₃, 200 MHz) δ 174.5, 154.3, 129.4, 129.4 (coinci-
dental), 79.1, 55.5, 55.0, 41.9, 40.3, 36.7, 28.5, 26.4,
26.3, 22.8, 15.0, 13.1; IR (neat) ν_{\max} 2972, 2932, 2848,
1708, 1687, 1640, 1403, 1259, 1164, 1109, 883, 773 cm⁻¹;
FABHRMS (NBS-NaI) m/e 345.2162 (M + Na⁺, C₁₈H₃₀N₂O₃ requires
35 345.2154). See Figure 19g.

EXAMPLE 28: Formation of (E)-5-(4-Methoxyphenyl)pent-2-enoic Acid (28)

A solution of 14d (1.10 g, 4.994 mmol) in 17 mL THF/CH₃OH/H₂O (3:1:1) was treated with LiOH•H₂O (0.63 g, 14.98 mmol, 3.0 equiv) at room temperature (6 h), then concentrated in vacuo. The resulting residue was treated with 10% aqueous HCl (~pH<3), and the white precipitate was filtered and thoroughly dried, afforded 28 (0.947 g, 1.03 g theoretical, 92%). For 28: ¹H NMR (CD₃OD, 250 MHz) d 7.09 (d, 2H, *J* = 8.5 Hz, Ar C2-H and C6-H), 6.94 (dt, 1H, *J* = 6.9, 15.5 Hz, ArCH=C), 6.82 (d, 2H, *J* = 8.5 Hz, Ar C3-H and C5-H), 5.76 (dd, 1H, *J* = 1.2, 15.5 Hz, CH(C=O)), 3.74 (s, 3H, OCH₃), 2.70 (dd, 2H, *J* = 7.2, 7.8 Hz, ArCH₂), 2.47 (ddd, 2H, *J* = 6.9, 7.2, 7.8 Hz, CH₂(C=C)); ¹³C NMR (CD₃OD, 125 MHz) d 170.1, 159.5, 150.2, 134.2, 130.3, 123.0, 114.8, 55.6, 35.2, 34.5; IR (neat) ν_{max} 3448, 2934, 1685, 1641, 1509, 1458, 1419, 1316, 1298, 1277, 1245, 1213, 1179, 1030, 972, 820, 706 cm⁻¹. See Figure 19h.

EXAMPLE 29: Formation of (E)-Pyrrolidine

5-(4-Methoxyphenyl)pent-2-enamide (29)

A solution of 28 (0.29 g, 1.41 mmol) in 5 mL dry CH₂Cl₂ was treated with pyrrolidine (0.502 g, 7.033 mmol, 0.6 mL, 5.0 equiv) and BOPCl (0.403 g, 1.55 mmol, 1.1 equiv) at 0 - 4 °C (12 h). The reaction mixture was then diluted with CH₂Cl₂ (10 mL) and washed with (1 x 10 mL each) 10% aqueous HCl, saturated aqueous NaHCO₃, H₂O and saturated aqueous NaCl, dried (MgSO₄), and concentrated in vacuo. SGC chromatotron (SiO₂, 4 mm, 50% EtOAc/hexanes) afforded 29 (0.299 g, 0.365 g theoretical, 82%). For 29: ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 250 MHz) d 7.08 (d, 2H, *J* = 8.6 Hz, Ar C2-H and C6-H), 6.91 (dt, 1H, *J* = 6.9, 15.1 Hz, ArCH=C), 6.81 (d, 2H, *J* = 8.6 Hz, Ar C3-H and C5-H), 6.06 (dd, 1H, *J* = 1.4, 15.1 Hz, CH(C=O)), 3.76 (s, 3H, OCH₃), 3.46 (br m, 4H, CH₂NCH₂), 2.70 (apparent dd, 2H, *J* = 7.2, 8.2 Hz, ArCH₂), 2.46 (apparent ddd, 2H, *J* = 1.4, 6.9, 8.2 Hz, CH₂(C=C)); IR

(neat) n_{\max} 2950, 2875, 1660, 1612, 1512, 1439, 1301, 1246, 1177, 1109, 1034, 820 cm^{-1} . See Figure 20a.

EXAMPLE 30: Formation of Methyl

5a-Cyano-2-[(Dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-(2,3,4,5,6,7-hexahydro)-6a-[2(±)-(2-pyrazinyl)propyl]isobenzazole 5b-carboxylate (31)

A solution of 7 diene (0.0409 g, 0.209 mmol, 5 equiv) in 140 mL toluene was treated with 15e (0.0092 g, 0.04184 mmol) at 80 °C (24 h). The reaction mixture was concentrated in vacuo. SGC chromatotron (SiO_2 , 1 mm, 10 - 25% EtOAc/hexanes) afforded 31 (0.0143 g, 0.0175 g theoretical, 82%). For 31 (mixture of diastereomers): ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 400 MHz) d 8.49 (br s, 1H, Pyr C3-H), 8.41 (br s, 2H, Pyr C5-H and C6-H), 3.88-4.10 (br m, 4H, C1-H₂ and C3-H₂), 3.84 and 3.87 (two s, total 3H, OCH_3), 2.90-3.10 (m, 1H), 2.40-2.80 (br m, 2H), 2.10-2.38 (br m, 2H), 1.60-2.10 (br m, 3H), 1.43, 1.44, and 1.45 (three s, total 9H, $\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_3$), 1.28 and 1.30 (d, total 3H, $J = 7.0$ Hz, CH_3); IR (neat) n_{\max} 2965, 2929, 2857, 2358, 2337, 1742, 1713, 1688, 1408, 1367, 1252, 1159, 1112, 1016, 981, 882, 853, 793, 772 cm^{-1} . See Figure 20b.

EXAMPLE 31: Formation of Methyl

5a-Cyano-2-[(Dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-(2,3,4,5,6,7-hexahydro)-6a-[2-(4-methoxyphenyl)ethyl]isobenzazole 5b-carboxylate (32)

A solution of 7 diene (0.0207 g, 0.106 mmol, 5 equiv) in 70 mL toluene was treated with 15d (0.0052 g, 0.0212 mmol) at 60 °C (36 h). The reaction mixture was concentrated in vacuo. SGC chromatotron (SiO_2 , 1 mm, 10 - 25% EtOAc/hexanes) afforded 32 (0.0078 g, 0.0093 g theoretical, 84%). For 32: ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 400 MHz) d 7.04 (d, 2H, $J = 8.6$ Hz, Ar C2-H and C6-H), 6.81 (d, 2H, $J = 8.6$ Hz, Ar C3-H and C5-H), 3.93-4.18 (br m, 4H, C1-H₂ and C3-H₂), 3.82 (s, 3H, OCH_3), 3.77 (s, 3H, OCH_3), 2.28-2.80 (br m, 5H), 2.22 (br m, 1H), 2.05 (br m, 1H), 1.71 (dt,

2H, $J = 7.1, 8.0$ Hz, ArCH_2CH_2), 1.45 (s, 9H, $\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_3$); IR (neat) n_{max} 2923, 2856, 2359, 2341, 1744, 1712, 1688, 1513, 1403, 1247, 1176, 1111, 1032 cm^{-1} . See Figure 20c.

EXAMPLE 32: Formation of

5 (E)-2-Cyano-5-(4-methoxyphenyl)pent-2-enoic Acid (34)

A solution of 13e (0.0554 g, 0.2259 mmol) in 1.5 mL THF/ $\text{CH}_3\text{OH}/\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (3:1:1) was treated with $\text{LiOH}\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (0.0142 g, 0.3388 mmol, 1.5 equiv) at 0 °C (2.5 h), then concentrated in vacuo. The residue diluted with 10% aqueous HCl (10 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (3 x 10 mL). The combined extracts were washed with (3 x 10 mL each) H_2O and saturated aqueous NaCl, dried (Na_2SO_4), filtered and concentrated in vacuo. SGC chromatotron (SiO_2 , 1 mm, 25% EtOAc/hexanes then 0 - 10% $\text{CH}_3\text{OH}/\text{CHCl}_3$) afforded 33 (0.013 g, 0.042 g theoretical, 31%), 34 (0.023 g, 0.054 g theoretical, 43%), and 35 (0.003 g, 0.058 g theoretical, 5%). For 34: ^1H NMR (CD_3OD , 250 MHz) δ 7.20 (br s, 2H, Ar C2-H and C6-H), 6.95 (br s, 2H, Ar C3-H and C5-H), 3.84 (s, 3H, OCH_3), 2.30 (br m, 4H); IR (neat) n_{max} 3444, 2965, 2929, 2359, 2342, 1714, 1702, 1679, 1408, 1367, 1255, 1111, 1015, 802, 771 cm^{-1} . See Figure 20d.

EXAMPLE 33: Formation of Diethyl

2-(1-Oxo-2-propenyl)-(2,3,4,5,6,7-hexahydro)isobenzazole 5-carboxamide (37)

25 A solution of 20 (0.0423 g, 0.1312 mmol) in 0.2 mL dry EtOAc was treated with 3.5 M HCl-EtOAc (2.0 mL) at 0 °C and immediately allowed to warm to room temperature (1 h). The reaction mixture was concentrated in vacuo and triturated with dry Et_2O (3 x 10 mL) affording 36 (0.0329 g, 0.034 g theoretical, 97%). A solution of the amine hydrochloride salt (0.0055 g, 0.0213 mmol) in 71 mL dry DMF with EDCI (0.0124 mg, 0.0638 mmol, 3 equiv), HOBt (0.0087 g, 0.0638 mmol, 3 equiv), NaHCO_3 (0.0143 g, 0.017 mmol, 3 equiv), and acrylic acid (0.0016 g, 0.0213 mmol, 35 2 mL, 1.0 equiv) at room temperature (12 h). The reaction

mixture was quenched by the addition of 10 % aqueous HCl (5 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (4 x 5 mL). The combined extracts were washed with (3 x 10 mL each) saturated aqueous NaHCO₃, H₂O and saturated aqueous NaCl, dried (MgSO₄), filtered and concentrated in vacuo. SGC chromatotron (SiO₂, 1 mm, 35 - 65% EtOAc/hexanes) afforded 37 (0.0051 g, 0.0059 g theoretical, 87%). For 37: ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 250 MHz) δ 6.38 (dd, 1H, J = 1.4, 17.3 Hz, cis-CH=CH(C=O)), 6.08 (dd, 1H, J = 10.4, 17.3 Hz, trans-CH=CH(C=O)), 5.81 (dd, 1H, J = 1.4, 10.4 Hz, CH(C=O)), 4.00--4.50 (br m, 4H, C1-H₂ and C3-H₂), 3.20-3.50 (br m, 4H, NCH₂CH₃), 2.68 (m, 1H), 2.20-2.90 (br m, 5H, C4-H₂, C5-H and C7-H₂), 1.50-2.00 (br m, 2H), 1.18 (t, 3H, J = 7.0 Hz, CH₃), 1.11 (t, 3H, J = 6.9 Hz, CH₃); IR (neat) ν_{\max} 2963, 2922, 2849, 1724, 1635, 1457, 1406, 1349, 1261, 1178, 1097, 1023, 801 cm⁻¹. See Figure 20c.

EXAMPLE 34: Formation of Diethyl

2-[2'-[(Dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-(2',3',4',5',6',7'-hexahydro)isobenzazole 5'-carboxy]-(2,3,4,5,6,7-hexahydro)isobenzazole 5-carboxamide (38)

A solution of 7 diene (0.0258 g, 0.1321 mmol, 5 equiv) in 0.1 mL toluene was treated with 37 (0.0073 g, 0.0264 mmol) at reflux (36 h). The reaction mixture was concentrated in vacuo. SGC chromatotron (SiO₂, 1 mm, 50 - 75% EtOAc/hexanes) afforded 38 (0.0107 g, 0.01245 g theoretical, 86%). For 38: ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz) δ 3.85-4.20 (br m, 8H, C1'-H₂, C3'-H₂, C1-H₂ and C3-H₂), 3.25-3.50 (br m, 4H, NCH₂CH₃), 2.68 (m, 1H), 2.55-2.82 (br m, 3H), 2.25-2.50 (br m, 2H), 1.95-2.19 (br m, 4H), 1.60-1.95 (br m, 4H), 1.45 (s, 9H, C(CH₃)₃), 1.17 (t, 3H, J = 7.1 Hz, CH₃), 1.10 (t, 3H, J = 7.1 Hz, CH₃); IR (neat) ν_{\max} 2969, 2929, 2847, 1708, 1687, 1639, 1632, 1432, 1402, 1365, 1258, 1163, 1107, 884 cm⁻¹; FABHRMS (NBS-NaI) m/e 472.3180 (M + H⁺, C₂₇H₄₁N₃O₄ requires 472.3175). For 42: ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz) δ 6.92 (br s, 2H, C1'-H and C3'-H), 4.05-4.30 (br m, 4H, C1-H₂ and C3-H₂), 3.25-3.50 (br m, 4H,

NCH₂CH₃), 2.30-2.87 (br m, 6H), 1.65-2.25 (br m, 8H), 1.54 (s, 9H, C(CH₃)₃), 1.05-1.30 (br m, 6H, CH₃); IR (neat) n_{\max} 2968, 2933, 2850, 1733, 1637, 1432, 1406, 1368, 1252, 1159, 975, 769 cm⁻¹; FABHRMS (NBS) m/e 470.3015 (M + H⁺, C₂₇H₃₉N₃O₄ requires 470.3019). See Figure 20f.

EXAMPLE 35: Formation of Diethyl2-[2'-(1-Oxo-2-propenyl)-(2',3',4',5',6',7'-hexahydro)-isobenzazole 5'-carboxy]-(2,3,4,5,6,7-hexahydro) isobenzazole 5-carboxamide (40)

10 A solution of 38 (0.0019 g, 0.004 mmol) in 0.1 mL dry EtOAc was treated with 3.5 M HCl-EtOAc (0.5 mL) at 0 °C and immediately allowed to warm to room temperature (1 h). The reaction mixture was concentrated in vacuo and triturated with dry Et₂O (3 x 10 mL) affording 39 (0.0016 g, 0.0016 g theoretical, quantitative recovery). A
15 solution of the amine hydrochloride salt (0.0017 g, 0.004 mmol) in 15 mL dry DMF with EDCI (0.0024 mg, 0.0121 mmol, 3 equiv), HOBT (0.0017 g, 0.0121 mmol, 3 equiv), NaHCO₃ (0.0028 g, 0.0322 mmol, 8 equiv), and acrylic acid (0.000-
20 32 g, 0.0044 mmol, 0.3 mL, 1.1 equiv) at room temperature (24 h). The reaction mixture was quenched by the addition of 10 % aqueous HCl (1.5 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (4 x 1.5 mL). The combined extracts were washed with (2 x 15 mL each) saturated aqueous NaHCO₃, H₂O and saturated
25 aqueous NaCl, dried (MgSO₄), filtered and concentrated in vacuo. Flash chromatography (SiO₂, 0.5 cm x 7 cm, 50 - 100% EtOAc/hexanes) afforded 40 (0.0014 g, 0.0017 g theoretical, 82%). For 40: ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 250 MHz) δ 6.40 (dd, 1H, J = 1.5, 18.0 Hz, cis-CH=CH(C=O)), 6.00-6.20 (dd, 1H, J = 10.4, 18.0 Hz, trans-CH=CH(C=O)), 5.82 (dd, 1H, J = 1.5, 10.4 Hz, CH(C=O)), 4.00-4.52 (br m, 8H, C1'-H₂, C3'-H₂, C1-H₂ and C3-H₂), 3.20-3.50 (br m, 4H, NCH₂CH₃), 1.68-2.80 (br m, 14H), 1.00-1.30 (br m, 6H, CH₃); IR (neat) n_{\max} 2962, 2928, 2852, 1724, 1719, 1654, 1637, 1438, 1260,
30 1091, 1019, 799 cm⁻¹; FABHRMS (NBA) m/e 426.2750 (M + H⁺, C₂₅H₃₅N₃O₃ requires 426.2757). See Figure 20g.

EXAMPLE 36: Formation of Diethyl

2[2'-[2"-[(Dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-(2",3",4",5",6",7"-hexahydro)isobenzazole 5"-carboxy]-(2',3',4',5',6',7'-hexahydro)isobenzazole 5'-carboxy]

5 **-(2,3,4,5,6,7-hexahydro)isobenzazole 5-carboxamide (41)**

A solution of 7 diene (0.0028 g, 0.0141 mmol, 5 equiv) in 10 mL toluene was treated with 40 (0.0012 g, 0.0028 mmol) at reflux (36 h). The reaction mixture was concentrated in vacuo. Flash chromatography (SiO₂, 0.5 cm
10 x 7.0 cm, 50 - 100% EtOAc/hexanes) afforded 41 (0.0107 g, 0.01245 g theoretical, 88%). For 41: ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 250 MHz) δ 3.85-4.40 (br m, 12H, C1"-H₂, C3"-H₂, C1'-H₂, C3'-H₂; C1-H₂ and C3-H₂), 3.20-3.50 (br m, 4H, CH₂CH₃), 1.62-3.15 (br m, 21H), 1.44 (s, 9H, C(CH₃)₃), 1.05-1.35 (br m, 6H
15 CH₃); IR (neat) ν_{\max} 2924, 2850, 1706, 1686, 1633, 1444, 1366, 1259, 1165, 1108, 881, 806 cm⁻¹; FABHRMS (NBA) *m/e* 621.4025 (M + H⁺, C₃₆H₅₂N₄O₅ requires 621.4016). See Figure 21.

EXAMPLE 37:

20 Compound 1 is a designed rigid template which contains a number of important features. When fully extended, 1 contains a rigid bicyclic core with an axis of symmetry which enables it to function as a Gly-X mimic (Figure 23). When positions 1 and 3 or 2 and 3 are extended, the
25 conformation mirrors that of an extended sheet. Extension of position 1 and 2 introduce a turn motif. When all three positions are utilized, an interesting core peptidomimetic which explores three-dimensional space is produced. Its symmetrical structure contains three
30 positions which can be controllably functionalized with a variety of nucleophiles (anhydride) and acylating agents (tertiary amine) enabling the synthesis of libraries with three variable units (Scheme 1). The starting template is activated for the first functionalization (anhydride)
35 which upon reaction liberates a second functionalization site (-CO₂H). As such, no orthogonal protecting groups are

required for the selective template functionalization and only four chemical steps are required for N³ diversification. Most importantly, the same released functionality (CO₂H, NH) may be used effectively for purification of the expected product from starting material, reagents and reaction byproducts by simple liquid/liquid or solid/liquid extraction. Any alcohol, amine, thiol or nucleophile can be added to open the starting template anhydride. This in turn liberates a carboxylic acid which serves its dual purposes of providing a handle for purification via acid/base dissolution and a site for introduction of the next variable functionality. Thus, the anhydride is self-protecting and only upon the first derivatization does it release a site for further functionalization and purification. Following functionalization of the released acid, removal of an orthogonal protecting group on nitrogen allows any acylating agent to be added to complete the diversification. In each step of the sequence all the reactants, unreacted starting materials, reagents and their byproducts can be removed by simple extractions, yielding the intermediates and final compounds in high purities.

The template synthesis (Scheme 2) requires N-Boc protection of propargyl amine and subsequent alkylation effected by treatment with NaH (1.1 equiv, DMF, 25 °C, 30 min) followed by allyl bromide (1.2 equiv, 0 °C, 5 h) to generate 3 (>90% yield, two steps). Treatment of 3 with catalytic (Ph₃P)₂ Pd(OAc)₂ (0.05 equiv, 80 °C, C₆H₆, 1 h) to effect a 1,6-cycloisomerization affords diene 4 (60%).¹ The reactive diene is immediately subjected to a Diels-Alder reaction with maleic anhydride (1 equiv, C₆H₆, 40 °C, 1 h) to yield 1a which upon deliberate hydrolysis (20% H₂O-THF, 5 h) provides the easily purified and handled diacid 5. The anhydride 1a is then regenerated in situ upon treatment with EDCI (1 equiv) immediately prior to the addition of the first nucleophile.

Using 6 different amines, 3 carboxylic acids and template 5, a fully characterized 27 member library was constructed as a 3x3x3 matrix yielding 39 unique components in individual vessels (Figure 24). Treatment of 5 with EDCI (1.1 equiv, DMF, 25 °C, 20 min) followed by addition of R¹NH₂ (1 equiv, 25 °C, 16 h) afforded the crude half-amides which were purified by simple acid/base dissolution (70-99%). Importantly, only the monoamide product was generated indicating *in situ* closure of the initially generated activated carboxylate to the anhydride 1a and its subsequent reaction with the added amine. The monoamides were split into four equal components with one being retained for archival purposes. Each of the three remaining aliquots were treated with EDCI (3 equiv) and R²NH₂ (3 equiv, DMF, 25 °C, 16h) to yield 9 crude diamides which were purified via an acid/base wash removing the excess unreacted reactants, reagents and reagent byproducts. One-quarter of the diamide was retained and the remaining quantity was subjected to N-BOC deprotection (4M HCl/EtOAc, 25 °C, 30 min). One-third of each was treated with EDCI (2 equiv) and R³COOH (2 equiv, DMF, 25 °C) such that 27 unique products were obtained. The resulting fully functionalized peptidomimetics were purified by washing with aqueous acid and base to yield the purified final compounds (5-89%). Importantly, irrespective of individual yields, the intermediate and final compounds were greater than 95% pure. The only contaminant observed was a small quantity of the oxidized pyrrole which is minimized by the careful exclusion of oxygen during the N-BOC deprotection and subsequent acylation. Using this protocol, the desired compounds were obtained in amounts ranging from 2 to 400 mg. Larger targeted libraries are currently in development using this technology.

We have demonstrated that the solution phase parallel synthesis is an attractive option for the generation of combinatorial libraries. Unlike solid-phase synthesis, it is unrestricted by scale, reaction repertoire, compatible

spacer linkers and suitable attachment/detachment chemistries. Sample manipulation is convenient and we have shown that appropriately chosen extraction protocols can be used to obtain intermediate and final compounds in high purities irrespective of the reaction efficiencies.

Experimentals

***N*-[(Dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]propynyl amine (2a):** A solution of propargylamine (10.0 g, 0.182 mol) in 25% THF-H₂O (600 ml) was treated with aqueous saturated NaHCO₃ (10 mL) followed by the dropwise addition of di-*tert*-butyl dicarbonate (46 mL, 0.200 mol, 1.1 equiv) at 25 °C (5 h). The reaction mixture was concentrated, extracted with EtOAc (3 x 100 mL) and washed with aqueous saturated NaCl (150 mL). The combined organic layers were dried (MgSO₄) and concentrated. Recrystallization (hexanes) afforded 2a (27.4 g, 28.2 g theoretical, 97%) as off-white crystals: mp 41 °C (prisms, hexane); ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 250 MHz) δ 4.92 (br s, 1H, NH), 3.86 (d, 2H, *J* = 3.0 Hz), 2.18 (t, 1H, *J* = 2.5 Hz), 1.40 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 62.5 MHz) δ 155.2, 80.1, 79.9, 71.1, 30.2, 28.2; IR (KBr) ν_{max} 3318, 2979, 2933, 2129, 1692, 1543, 1288, 1254, 1160, 1047, 960, 948, 857, 668 cm⁻¹;

Anal. Calcd for C₈H₁₃NO₂: C, 61.90; H, 8.45; N, 9.03. Found: C, 61.90; H, 8.59; N, 9.09.

***N*-Allyl-*N*-[(dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]propynyl amine (3):** To a suspension of freshly washed NaH (2.91 g, 70.9 mmol, 1.1 equiv) in DMF (165 mL) was added 2a (10.0g, 64.4 mmol in 50 mL DMF, 25 °C). The reaction mixture was stirred for 30 min, cooled to 0 °C and allyl bromide (6.7 mL, 77.3 mmol, 1.2 equiv) was added dropwise. The solution was stirred at 0 °C for 1 h before being allowed to warm to 25 °C and stirred overnight. Water (100 mL) was added and the aqueous phase was extracted with Et₂O (3 x 100 mL). The combined organic phases were washed with saturated aqueous NaCl (1 x 200 mL), dried (MgSO₄) and concentrated. Chromatography (SiO₂, 4 x 20 cm, 0 to 10% EtOAc/Hexane) afforded 3 as a clear liquid: ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz) δ

5.63 (m, 1 H, CH=CH₂), 5.09 (d, *J* = 7.4 Hz, CH=CHH), 5.04 (s, 1 H, CH=CHH), 3.91 (br s, 2 H), 3.84 (d, *J* = 5.5 Hz), 2.12 (d, *J* = 0.6 Hz), 1.38 (s, 9 H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 62.5 MHz) δ 154.6, 133.1, 116.9, 80.0, 79.3, 71.2, 48.3, 35.1, 28.1; IR (neat) ν_{max} 3299, 2978, 2931, 1694, 1454, 1405, 1367, 1248, 1170, 1147, 930, 867, 772 cm⁻¹.

3,4-Dimethylene-N-[(dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]pyrrolidine (4): A solution of 3 (3.15 g, 16.1 mmol) in PhH (300 mL) was treated with (Ph₃P)₂Pd(OAc)₂ (604 mg, 0.81 mmol, 0.05 equiv) and heated to reflux for 1 h. The reaction was cooled to 25 °C and concentrated. Chromatography (SiO₂, 4 x 20 cm, 5% EtOAc/Hexane/2% TEA) yielded 4 (1.91 g, 3.15 g theoretical, 61%) as a pale yellow oil. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz) δ 5.24 (s, 2H), 4.93 (d, 2H, *J* = 12.0), 4.09 (d, 2H, *J* = 2.50 Hz), 4.07 (s, 2H), 1.42 (s, 9H); IR (neat) ν_{max} 3086, 2975, 2929, 2863, 1702, 1477, 1454, 1401, 1365, 1174, 1113, 885 cm⁻¹.

2-(Dimethylethoxy)carbonyl-2,3,4,5,6,7-hexahydro-iso-benzazole-5,6-dicarboxylic acid (5): A solution of 4 (1.3 g, 6.65 mmol) and maleic anhydride (672 mg, 6.86 mmol, 1.03 equiv) in PhH (22 mL) was heated to 40 °C for 1h. The reaction was cooled to 25 °C and concentrated. The crude anhydride was immediately dissolved in 20% H₂O/THF and stirred at 25 °C for 5 h. The reaction was concentrated, azeotroped with EtOH, precipitated with CH₂Cl₂ and filtered to afford 5 (1.86 g, 2.07 g theoretical, 90%, two steps) For **1a**: ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 250 MHz) δ 3.74 (d, 2H, *J* = 0.9 Hz), 3.54 (d, 2H, *J* = 1.2 Hz), 2.32 (m, 2H), 1.55 (t, 2H, *J* = 14.6 Hz), 1.49 (m, 11H); FABHRMS (NBA-NaI) *m/e* 316.118 For **5**: ¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 250 MHz) δ 8.73 (br s, 2H), 3.88 (br s, 4H), 2.96 (br s, 2H), 2.30 (m, 4H), 1.39 (s, 9H).

General Procedure for Coupling A: A solution of 5 (200 mg, 0.642 mmol) in DMF (6.5 mL) was treated with EDCI (1.1

equiv, 135 mg, 0.707 mmol) and was stirred for 20 min at 25 °C. Amines (A1-3, 1 equiv, neat) were added and the reaction was stirred at 25 °C for 16 h. EtOAc (6.5 mL) was added and the organic layer was washed with 5% aqueous HCl (1 x 6 mL) and extracted with 5 % aqueous NaHCO₃ (3 x 6 mL). The combined basic aqueous layers were reacidified with 5 % aqueous HCl (until pH = 1) and extracted with EtOAc (3 x 10 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with saturated aqueous NaCl (1 x 10 mL), dried (MgSO₄) and concentrated to yield pure monoamides A1-A3 (71-99%).

General Procedure for Coupling B: A solution of monoamide AX (0.1 mmol) in DMF (0.5 mL) was treated with EDCI (3 equiv, 0.3 mmol) and amines (B1-3, 3 equiv, neat) and the reaction mixtures were stirred at 25 °C for 16 h. The reactions were diluted with EtOAc (5 mL) and the organic layers were washed with 5% aqueous HCl (2 x 3 mL), H₂O (1 x 3 mL), 5 % aqueous NaHCO₃ (1 x 3 mL), and saturated aqueous NaCl (1 x 3 mL), dried (MgSO₄) and concentrated to yield pure diamides A1B1...A3B3 (65-99%).

General Procedure for Coupling C: Diamides AXBX (0.02-mmol) were treated with 4 M HCl/EtOAc (0.6 mL) and stirred for 20 min at 25 °C. The crude amine salt was concentrated via a stream of N₂. EDCI (2 equiv, 0.04 mmol) and acids (C1-3, 2 equiv) were added and the reactants were slurried in DMF (0.5 mL) and stirred for 16 h at 25 °C. EtOAc (1 mL) was added and the organic layer was washed with H₂O (1 x 1 mL), 5% aqueous HCl (1 x 1 mL), 5 % aqueous NaHCO₃ (1 x 1 mL), and saturated aqueous NaCl (1 x 1 mL). The organic layer was dried by filtering through a plug of MgSO₄ (5 mm x 10 mm), concentrated and dried in vacuo to afford pure compounds A1B1C1...A3B3C3 (5-89%).

N - 4 - M e t h y l b e n z y l 6 - c a r b o x y - 2 - -
(dimethylethoxy)carbonyl-2,3,4,5,6,7-hexahydro-2--
isobenzazole-5-carboxamide (6): ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆, 300 MHz)
d 8.22 (br s, 1H), 7.09 (s, 4H), 4.20 (m, 2H), 3.91 (s, 4H), 2.95 (m, 2H), 2.47 (m, 2H), 2.26 (s, 3H), 1.42 (s, 9H).

4H), 2.95 (m, 2H), 2.47 (m, 2H), 2.26 (s, 3H), 1.42 (s, 9H).

N-Octyl 6-carboxy-2-(dimethylethoxy)carbonyl-2,3,4,5,6,7--hexahydro--2-isobenzazole-5-carboxamide (7): ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆, 300 MHz) δ 9.43 (br s, 1H), 7.16 (m, 1H), 4.01 (s, 4H), 3.25 (m, 2H), 3.17 (m, 2H), 2.60 (t, 2H), 2.34 (t, 2H), 1.57-1.41 (m, 14H), 1.31 (s, 9H), 0.92 (t, 3H).

N-Butyl 6-carboxy-2-(dimethylethoxy)carbonyl-2,3,4,5,6,7--hexahydro--2-isobenzazole-5-carboxamide (8):

10 **N'-Benzyl N-4-methylbenzyl 2-(dimethylethoxy)carbonyl--2,3,4,5,6,7-hexahydro-2-isobenzazole-5,6-dicarboxamide (9):** ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ 7.29, 7.21 (2 d, AB quartet, J = 7.2 Hz, 4H), 7.11 (s, 5 H), 7.01-6.67 (m, 2H), 4.33 (m, 4 H), 3.99 (q, J = 13.0 Hz, 4H), 3.06 (d, J = 6.1 Hz, 1H), 3.01 (d, J = 5.5 Hz, 1H), 2.47 (m, 2H), 2.32 (s, 3H), 2.21 (m, 2H), 1.45 (s, 9H).

20 **N',N'-Pentamethylenyl N-4-methylbenzyl 2-(dimethylethoxy)-carbonyl-2,3,4,5,6,7-hexahydro-2-isobenzazole-5,6--dicarboxamide (10):** ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ 7.58-7.31 (m, 1H), 7.11 (m, 4H), 4.39 (d, J = 5.5 Hz, 2H), 3.99 (m, 4H), 2.91 (m, 2H), 2.31 (s, 3H), 2.22 (m, 2H), 1.61-1.29 (m, 15 H).

25 **N'-5-Cyanopentyl N-4-methylbenzyl 2--(dimethylethoxy)carbonyl-2,3,4,5,6,7-hexahydro-2-isobenzazole-5,6-dicarboxamide (11):** ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ 7.12 (s, 4H), 6.85 (br s, 1H), 6.67 (br s, 1H), 4.39 (m, 2H), 4.03 (s, 2H), 3.98 (s, 2H), 3.17 (m, 2H), 3.01 (m, 2H), 2.46 (m, 2H), 2.32 (s, 3H), 2.23 (m, 2H), 1.63 (m, 2H), 1.45 (s, 9H), 1.25 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 3H).

30 **N'-Benzyl N-octyl 2-(dimethylethoxy)carbonyl--2,3,4,5,6,7-hexahydro-2-isobenzazole-5,6-dicarboxamide**

56

(12): ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ 7.23 (m, 5H), 7.0-6.6 (m, 2H), 4.43 (m, 2H), 4.09 (s, 2H), 3.95 (s, 2H), 3.11 (m, 4H), 2.97 (m, 2H), 2.46 (m, 2H), 2.21 (m, 2H), 1.88 (m, 2H), 1.63-1.10 (m, 19H), 0.88 (t, 3H).

5 *N',N'*-Pentamethylenyl *N*-octyl 2-(dimethylethoxy)-
c a r b o n y l - 2 , 3 , 4 , 5 , 6 , 7 - -
hexahydro-2-isobenzazole-5,6-dicarboxamide (13):

N'-5-Cyanopentyl *N*-octyl 2-(dimethylethoxy)carbonyl--
2,3,4,5,6,7-hexahydro-2-isobenzazole-5,6-dicarboxamide
10 (14): ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ 7.33-6.41 (m, 2H), 4.05 (m,
4H), 3.26 (m, 4H), 3.01 (m, 2H), 2.6-2.1 (m, 6H), 1.7-1.1
(m, 25 H), 0.87 (br s, 3 H).

N'-Benzyl *N*-butyl 2-(dimethylethoxy)carbonyl-2,3,4,5,6,7-
-hexahydro-2-isobenzazole-5,6-dicarboxamide (15): ¹H NMR
15 (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ 7.29 (m, 5H), 7.1-6.8 (m, 2H), 4.39 (m,
2H), 4.03 (s, 2H), 3.98 (s, 2H), 3.10 (m, 2H), 2.48 (m,
2H), 1.70-1.50 (m, 10H), 1.44 (s, 9H), 1.21 (m, 2H), 0.89
(t, 3H).

N',N'-Pentamethylenyl *N*-butyl 2-(dimethylethoxy)carbonyl--
20 2,3,4,5,6,7-hexahydro-2-isobenzazole-5,6-dicarboxamide
(16): ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ 7.30-6.90 (m, 2H), 4.01
(m, 4H), 3.42 (m, 4H), 3.15 (m, 2H), 2.91 (m, 2H), 1.70--
1.50 (m, 10H), 1.44 (s, 9H), 1.21 (m, 2H), 0.89 (t, 3H).

N'-5-Cyanopentyl *N*-butyl 2-(dimethylethoxy)carbonyl--
25 2,3,4,5,6,7-hexahydro-2-isobenzazole-5,6-dicarboxamide
(17): ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ 7.10-6.50 (m, 2H), 4.03
(s, 2H), 3.97 (s, 2H), 3.22 (m, 4H), 2.97 (m, 2H), 2.44
(m, 2H), 2.35 (m, 2H), 2.24 (m, 2H), 1.89 (s, 2H), 1.54--
1.24 (m, 10H), 1.44 (s, 9H), 0.90 (t, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 3H).

30 *N'*-Benzyl *N*-4-methylbenzyl 2-benzyloxy-2,3,4,5,6,7--
hexahydro-2-isobenzazole-5,6-dicarboxamide (18):

N'-Benzyl *N*-4-methylbenzyl 2-(3-bromopropanoxy)-2,3,4,5,6-,7-hexahydro-2-isobenzazole-5,6-dicarboxamide (19):

N'-Benzyl *N*-4-methylbenzyl 2-(indole-3-acetoxy)-2,3,4,5,6-,7-hexahydro-2-isobenzazole-5,6-dicarboxamide (20):

- 5 *N',N'*-Pentamethylenyl *N*-4-methylbenzyl 2-benzyloxy-2,3,4-,5,6,7-hexahydro-2-isobenzazole-5,6-dicarboxamide (21):

N',N'-Pentamethylenyl *N*-4-methylbenzyl 2-(3-bromopropanoxy)-2,3,4,5,6,7-hexahydro-2-isobenzazole-5,6-dicarboxamide (22):

- 10 *N',N'*-Pentamethylenyl *N*-4-methylbenzyl 2-(indole-3-acetoxy)-2,3,4,5,6,7-hexahydro-2-isobenzazole-5,6-dicarboxamide (23):

N'-5-Cyanopentyl *N*-4-methylbenzyl 2-benzyloxy-2,3,4,5,6,7-hexahydro-2-isobenzazole-5,6-dicarboxamide (24):

- 15 *N'*-5-Cyanopentyl *N*-4-methylbenzyl 2-(3-bromopropanoxy)-2,3,4,5,6,7-hexahydro-2-isobenzazole-5,6-dicarboxamide (25):

N'-5-Cyanopentyl *N*-4-methylbenzyl 2-(indole-3-acetoxy)-2,3,4,5,6,7-hexahydro-2-isobenzazole-5,6-dicarboxamide (26):

- 20 *N'*-Benzyl *N*-octyl 2-benzyloxy-2,3,4,5,6,7-hexahydro-2-isobenzazole-5,6-dicarboxamide (27): ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ 7.60-7.18 (m, 10H), 6.98 (br s, 1H), 6.75 (br s, 1H), 4.43 (m, 4H), 4.11 (m, 4H), 3.16 (m, 4H), 2.52-2.02 (m, 6H), 1.77-1.07 (m, 10H), 0.88 (m, 3H).

- 25 *N'*-Benzyl *N*-octyl 2-(3-bromopropanoxy)-2,3,4,5,6,7-hexahydro-2-isobenzazole-5,6-dicarboxamide (28): ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ 7.30 (m, 5H), 4.44 (m, 2H), 4.18 (m, 4H), 3.84 (m, 2H), 3.16 (m, 4H), 2.73 (m, 2H), 2.48 (m,

2H), 2.27 (m, 2H), 2.08 (m, 2H), 1.60-1.11 (m, 10H), 0.88 (br s, 3H).

N'-Benzyl *N*-octyl 2-(indole-3-acetoxy)-2,3,4,5,6,7--hexahydro-2-isobenzazole-5,6-dicarboxamide (29):

5 *N*-Octyl *N'*,*N'*-pentamethylenyl 2-benzyloxy-2,3,4,5,6,7--hexahydro-2-isobenzazole-5,6-dicarboxamide (30):

N-Octyl *N'*,*N'*-pentamethylenyl 2-(3-bromopropanoxy)-2,3,4,5,6,7-hexahydro-2-isobenzazole-5,6-dicarboxamide (31):

10 *N*-Octyl *N'*,*N'*-pentamethylenyl 2-(indole-3-acetoxy)-2,3,4,5,6,7-hexahydro-2-isobenzazole-5,6-dicarboxamide (32):

N'-5-Cyanopentyl *N*-octyl 2-benzyloxy-2,3,4,5,6,7--hexahydro-2-isobenzazole-5,6-dicarboxamide (33):

N'-5-Cyanopentyl *N*-octyl 2-(3-bromopropanoxy)-2,3,4,5,6,7--hexahydro-2-isobenzazole-5,6-dicarboxamide (34):

15 *N'*-5-Cyanopentyl *N*-octyl 2-(indole-3-acetoxy)-2,3,4,5,6,7--hexahydro-2-isobenzazole-5,6-dicarboxamide (35):

N'-Benzyl *N*-butyl 2-benzyloxy-2,3,4,5,6,7-hexahydro-2-isobenzazole-5,6-dicarboxamide (36):

20 *N'*-Benzyl *N*-butyl 2-(3-bromopropanoxy)-2,3,4,5,6,7--hexahydro-2-isobenzazole-5,6-dicarboxamide (37):

N'-Benzyl *N*-butyl 2-(indole-3-acetoxy)-2,3,4,5,6,7--hexahydro-2-isobenzazole-5,6-dicarboxamide (38):

N-Butyl *N'*,*N'*-pentamethylenyl 2-benzyloxy-2,3,4,5,6,7--hexahydro-2-isobenzazole-5,6-dicarboxamide (39):

N-Butyl *N'*,*N'*-pentamethylenyl 2-(3-bromopropanoxy)-2,3,4,-
5,6,7-hexahydro-2-isobenzazole-5,6-dicarboxamide (40):

N-Butyl *N'*,*N'*-pentamethylenyl 2-(indole-3-acetoxy)-2,3,4,-
5,6,7-hexahydro-2-isobenzazole-5,6-dicarboxamide (41):

5 *N*-Butyl *N'*-5-cyanopentyl 2-benzyloxy-2,3,4,5,6,7--
hexahydro-2-isobenzazole-5,6-dicarboxamide (42):

N-Butyl *N'*-5-cyanopentyl 2-(3-bromopropanoxy)-2,3,4,5,6,7-
-hexahydro-2-isobenzazole-5,6-dicarboxamide (43):

N-Butyl *N'*-5-cyanopentyl 2-(indole-3-acetoxy)-2,3,4,5,6,7-
10 -hexahydro-2-isobenzazole-5,6-dicarboxamide (44):

All patents and publications mentioned in this
specification are indicative of the levels of those
skilled in the art to which the invention pertains. All
patents and publications are herein incorporated by
15 reference to the same extent as if each individual publi-
cation is specifically and individually indicated to be
incorporated by reference.

It will be readily apparent to one skilled in
the art that various substitutions and modifications may
20 be made to the invention disclosed herein without depart-
ing from the scope and spirit of the invention.

Claims

What is claimed is:

1. A combinatorial library comprising a collection of compounds formed by reaction of one of a first through nth diene and one of a first through nth dienophile one through n times utilizing the Diels-Alder reaction, wherein n is 2 to 500.
2. The combinatorial library of claim 1 wherein at least one of said first through nth dienes comprises two multiple bonds distributed among four atoms with at least one single bond between the multiple bonds.
3. The combinatorial library of claim 1 wherein at least one of said first through nth dienophiles comprises one multiple bond distributed among two atoms.
4. The combinatorial library of claim 1 wherein at least one of said first through nth dienes is cyclic.
5. The combinatorial library of claim 1 wherein at least one of said first through nth dienes is linear.
6. The combinatorial library of claim 1 wherein at least one of said first through nth dienophiles is cyclic.
7. The combinatorial library of claim 1 wherein at least one of said first through nth dienophiles is linear.
8. The combinatorial library of claim 1 wherein at least one of said first through nth dienes is selected from the group consisting of: N-[(Dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]propynyl amine, N-Allyl-N-[(dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]propynyl amine and 3,4-Dimethylene-N-[(dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]pyrrolidine.
9. The combinatorial library of claim 1 wherein at least one of said first through nth dienophiles is selected from the group consisting of: (E)-Methyl 3-(3-Furanyl)propenoate, (E)-Methyl 3-(2-Pyridinyl)propenoate, (E)-Methyl 3-(4-Quinolinyl)propenoate, (E)-

Methyl 3-(2-Pyrazinyl)but-2-enoate, Methyl 3-(3-Furanyl)-propionate, Methyl 3-(2-Pyridinyl)propionate, Methyl 3-(4-Quinoliny)propionate, Methyl 3-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-propionate, Methyl 3-(2-Pyrazinyl)butyrate, 3-(3-Furanyl)-propionaldehyde, 3-(3-Furanyl)propanol, 3-(2-Pyridinyl)-propionaldehyde, 3-(4-Quinoliny)propionaldehyde, 3-(4-Quinoliny)propanol, 3-(4-Methoxyphenyl)propionaldehyde, 3-(2-Pyrazinyl)butyraldehyde, (E)-Methyl 5-(4-Methoxyphenyl)pent-2-enoate, (E)-Methyl 2-Cyano-5-(4-Methoxyphenyl)pent-2-enoate, (E)-Methyl 2-Cyano-5-(2-pyrazinyl)-pent-2-enoate, Methyl 2-[(Dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-(2,3,4,5,6,7-hexahydro)isobenzazole 5-carboxylate, (5R*,6R*)-n-Butyl 2-H-(2,3,4,5,6,7-hexahydro)-6-methyl-isobenzazole 5-carboxamide, Diethyl 2-[(Dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-(2,3,4,5,6,7-hexahydro)isobenzazole 5-carboxamide, (E)-5-(4-Methoxyphenyl)pent-2-enoic Acid, (E)-Pyrrolidine 5-(4-Methoxyphenyl)pent-2-enamide, Methyl 5a-Cyano-2-[(Dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-(2,3,4,5,6,7-hexahydro)-6a-[2(±)-(2-pyrazinyl)propyl]isobenzazole 5b-carboxylate, Methyl 5a-Cyano-2-[(Dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-(2,3,4,5,6,7-hexahydro)-6a-[2-(4-methoxyphenyl)ethyl]isobenzazole 5b-carboxylate, (E)-2-Cyano-5-(4-methoxyphenyl)-pent-2-enoic Acid, Diethyl 2-(1-Oxo-2-propenyl)-(2,3,4,5,6,7-hexahydro)isobenzazole 5-carboxamide, Diethyl 2-[2'-[(Dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-(2',3',4',5',6',7'-hexahydro)-isobenzazole 5'-carboxy]-(2,3,4,5,6,7-hexahydro)-isobenzazole 5-carboxamide, Diethyl 2-[2'-(1-Oxo-2-propenyl)-(2',3',4',5',6',7'-hexahydro)-isobenzazole 5'-carboxy]-(2,3,4,5,6,7-hexahydro)isobenzazole 5-carboxamide, Diethyl 2[2'-[2"-[(Dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-(2",3",4",5",6",7"-hexahydro)isobenzazole 5"-carboxy]-(2',3',4',5',6',7'-hexahydro)isobenzazole 5'-carboxy]-(2,3,4,5,6,7-hexahydro)isobenzazole 5-carboxamide.

10. A compound comprising the reaction product of any diene selected from the group consisting of N-[(Dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]propynyl amine, N-Allyl-N-[(dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]propynyl amine and 3,4-Di-

methylene-*N*-[(dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]pyrrolidine reacted
 with any dienophile selected from the group consisting of
 (*E*)-Methyl 3-(3-Furanyl)propenoate, (*E*)-Methyl 3-(2--
 Pyridinyl)propenoate, (*E*)-Methyl 3-(4-Quinoliny)-
 5 propenoate, (*E*)-Methyl 3-(2-Pyrazinyl)but-2-enoate, Methyl
 3-(3-Furanyl)propionate, Methyl 3-(2-Pyridinyl)propionate,
 Methyl 3-(4-Quinoliny)propionate, Methyl 3-(4-Methoxy-
 phenyl)propionate, Methyl 3-(2-Pyrazinyl)butyrate,
 3-(3-Furanyl)propionaldehyde, 3-(3-Furanyl)propanol,
 10 3-(2-Pyridinyl)propionaldehyde, 3-(4-Quinoliny)-
 propionaldehyde, 3-(4-Quinoliny)propanol, 3-(4-Methoxy-
 phenyl)propionaldehyde, 3-(2-Pyrazinyl)butyraldehyde,
 (*E*)-Methyl 5-(4-Methoxyphenyl)pent-2-enoate, (*E*)-Methyl
 2-Cyano-5-(4-Methoxyphenyl)pent-2-enoate, (*E*)-Methyl
 15 2-Cyano-5-(2-pyrazinyl)pent-2-enoate, Methyl 2-[(Dimethyl-
 ethoxy)carbonyl]-(2,3,4,5,6,7-hexahydro)isobenzazole
 5-carboxylate, (5*R**,6*R**)-*n*-Butyl 2-*H*-(2,3,4,5,6,7-hexa-
 hydro)-6-methyl-isobenzazole 5-carboxamide, Diethyl
 2-[(Dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]
 20 -(2,3,4,5,6,7-hexahydro)isobenzazole 5-carboxamide,
 (*E*)-5-(4-Methoxyphenyl)pent-2-enoic Acid, (*E*)-Pyrrolidine
 5-(4-Methoxyphenyl)pent-2-enamide, Methyl 5a-Cyano-2-[(Di-
 methylethoxy)carbonyl]-(2,3,4,5,6,7-hexahydro)-6a-[2(±)-(-
 2-pyrazinyl)propyl]isobenzazole 5b-carboxylate, Methyl
 25 5a-Cyano-2-[(Dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-(2,3,4,5,6,7--
 hexahydro)-6a-[2-(4-methoxyphenyl)ethyl]isobenzazole
 5b-carboxylate, (*E*)-2-Cyano-5-(4-methoxyphenyl)-
 pent-2-enoic Acid, Diethyl 2-(1-Oxo-2-propenyl)-(2,3,4,5,-
 6,7-hexahydro)isobenzazole 5-carboxamide, Diethyl 2-[2'-[-
 30 (Dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-(2',3',4',5',6',7'--
 hexahydro)isobenzazole 5'-carboxy]-(2,3,4,5,6,7--
 hexahydro)isobenzazole 5-carboxamide, Diethyl 2-[2'-(1-O-
 xo-2-propenyl)-(2',3',4',5',6',7'-hexahydro)-isobenzazole
 5'-carboxy]-(2,3,4,5,6,7-hexahydro)isobenzazole 5-carbo-
 35 xamide, Diethyl 2[2'-[2"-[(Dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]
 -(2",3",4",5",6",7"-hexahydro)isobenzazole 5"-carboxy]-(2-

' ,3',4',5',6',7'-hexahydro)isobenzazole 5'-carboxy]-(2,3,-
4,5,6,7-hexahydro)isobenzazole 5-carboxamide..

11. The combinatorial library of claim 1
wherein said collection of compounds is generated by split
5 synthesis.

12. A composition comprising a multifunctional
core molecule formed from the reaction of a diene and a
dienophile to which a first chemical group may be added
without the need for a protection and deprotection step
10 prior to addition of said first group and which upon
addition of said first chemical group allows for the
addition of a second chemical group without the need of a
protection and deprotection step prior to addition of said
second chemical group.

13. The composition of claim 12 wherein a third
15 chemical group may be added to said core molecule.

14. A combinatorial library comprising a
collection of multifunctional core molecules as in claim
13 wherein said core molecules differ from each other as
20 to the identity of at least one of said first, second or
third chemical group.

15. A method of forming a combinatorial library
of molecules comprising the steps of:

a) reacting one of a plurality of dienes
25 with n dienophiles wherein a first set of Diels-Alder
products is produced;

b) pooling said first set of Diels-Alder
products;

c) portioning said pooled first set of Diels-
30 Alder products into n portions; and

d) reacting the same or a different said
one of said plurality of dienes with each of the n por-
tions of the first set of Diels-Alder products wherein an
nth set of Diels-Alder products is produced; and

e) repeating steps b). - d) n times,
35 wherein n may be 2-100 and said plurality of dienes may be
any number representing the set of all possible dienes.

16. A method of forming a combinatorial library of molecules comprising the steps of:

- a) reacting n dienes with one of a plurality of dienophiles wherein a first set of Diels-Alder products is produced;
 - b) pooling said first set of Diels-Alder products;
 - c) portioning said pooled first set of Diels-Alder products into n portions; and
 - d) reacting the same or a different said one of said plurality of dienophiles with each of the n portions of the first set of Diels-Alder products wherein an n th set of Diels-Alder products is produced; and
 - e) repeating steps b) - d) n times,
- wherein n may be 2-100 and said plurality of dienophiles may be any number representing the set of all possible dienophiles.

17. The method of claim 15 wherein said n dienophiles are chemically affixed to a solid support.

18. The method of claim 15 wherein said one of x dienophiles are chemically affixed to a solid support.

19. The method of claim 15 wherein any of said one of x dienes have a chemical protecting group.

20. The method of claim 19 wherein said chemical protecting group is Fmoc.

21. The method of claim 16 wherein any of said n dienes have a chemical protecting group.

22. The method of claim 21 wherein said chemical protecting group is Fmoc.

23. A method of forming a multifunctional core molecule comprising the steps of:

- a) reacting a diene with a dienophile, wherein a functionalizable core molecule is formed;
- b) reacting said functionalizable core molecule with a first chemical moiety, wherein a first-modified multifunctional core molecule is formed;

c) purifying said first-modified multi-functional core molecule;

d) reacting said first-modified multi-functional core molecule with a second chemical group,
5 wherein said second chemical group may be the same or different than said first chemical group;

e) purifying said second-modified multi-functional core molecule;

f) reacting said second-modified multi-functional core molecule with a third chemical group,
10 wherein said third chemical group may be the same or different than said first or second chemical group;

g) purifying said third-modified multi-functional core molecule.

15 24. The method of claim 23 wherein said first chemical group is selected from the group consisting of an alcohol, an amine a thiol and a nucleophile.

25 25. The method of claim 23 wherein said second chemical group is selected from the group consisting of an alcohol, an amine, a thiol and an alkylating agent.

26. The method of claim 23 wherein said third chemical group is an acylating agent.

27. The method of claim 23 wherein said third chemical group is selected from the group consisting of
25 carboxylic acids, chloroformates, isocyanates, sulfonyl chlorides and phosphonates.

28. The method of claim 23 wherein said first-modified core molecule is purified by base extraction.

30 29. The method of claim 23 wherein said second-modified core molecule is purified by acid extraction.

30. The method of claim 23 wherein said third-modified core molecule is purified by acid-base extraction.

35 31. The method of claim 23 wherein said diene includes a chemical protecting group.

32. The method of claim 31 wherein said chemical protecting group is BOC.

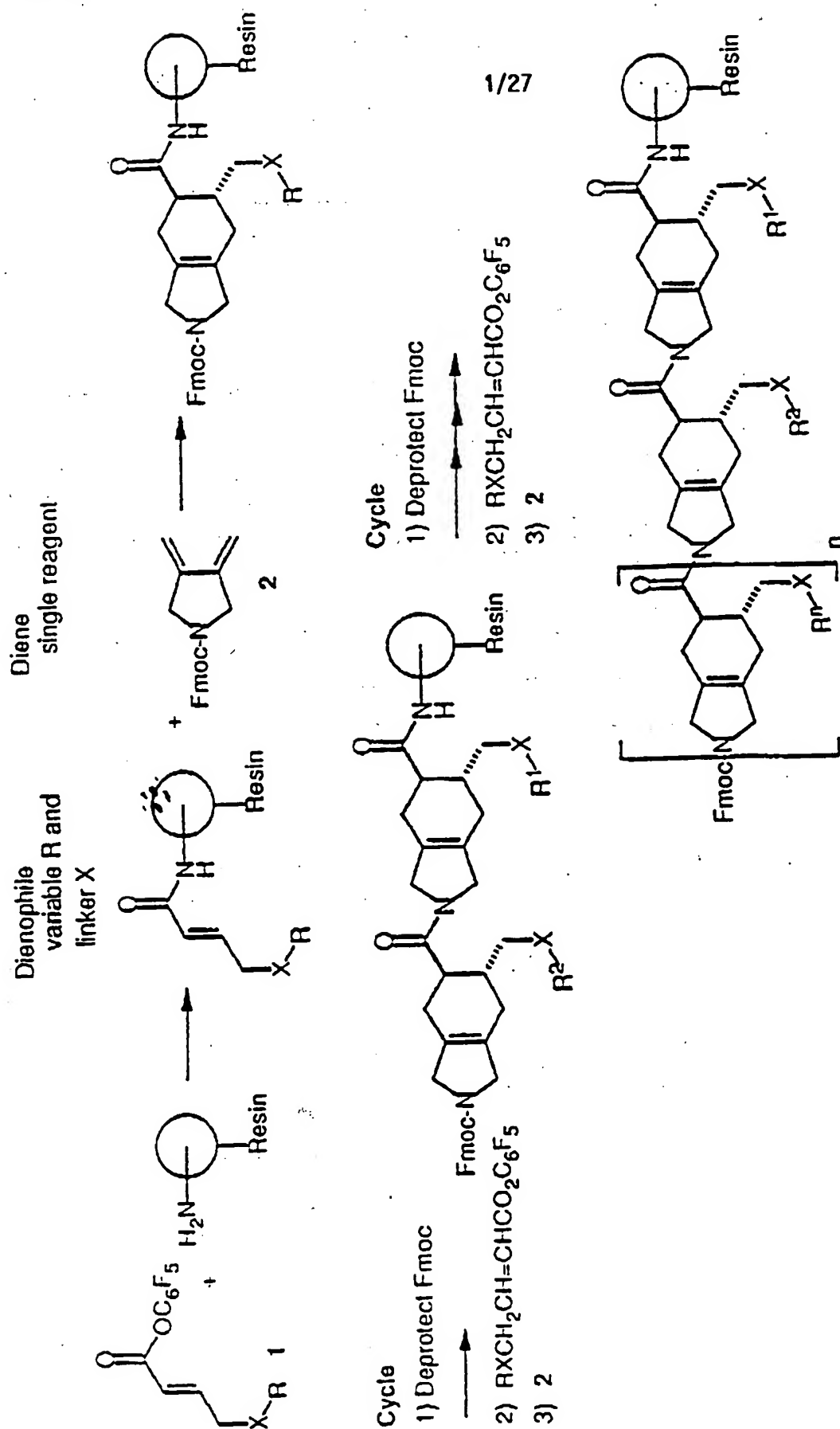
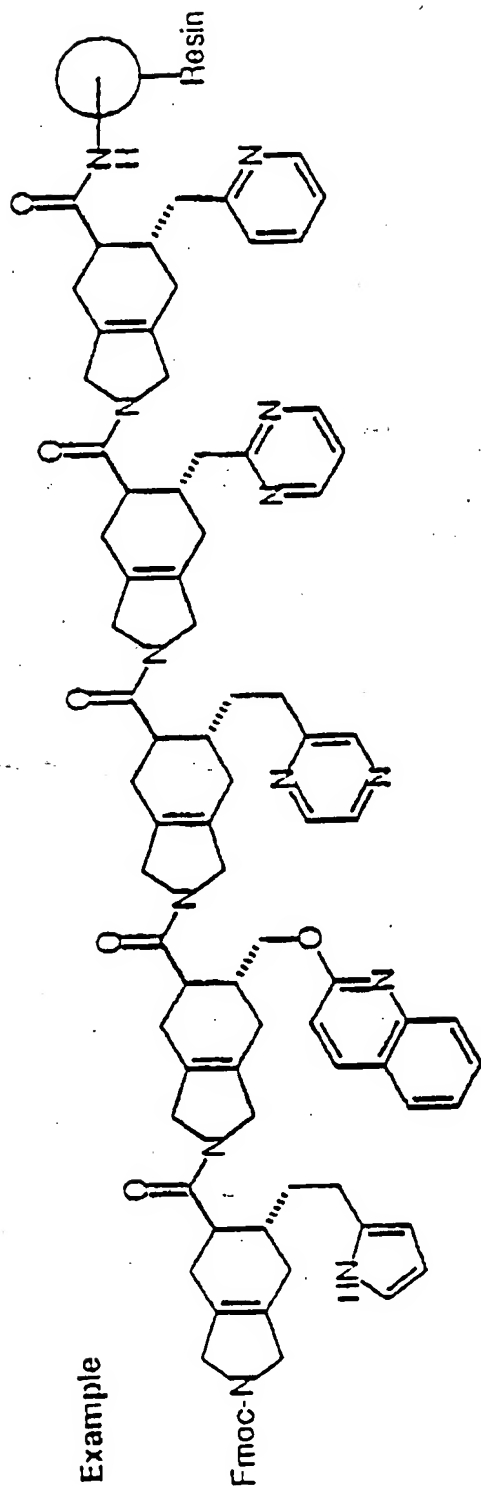


FIGURE 1

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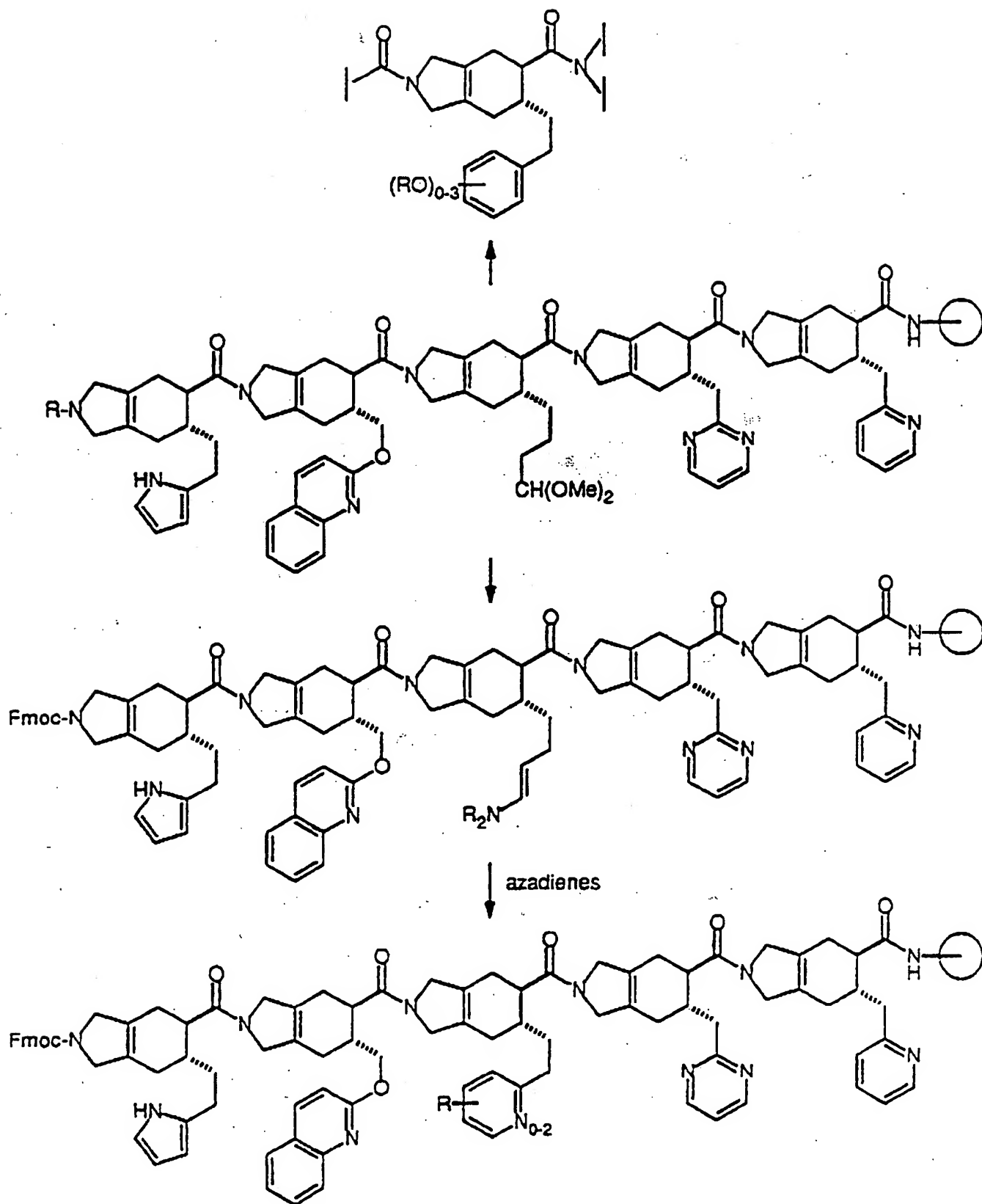
Example



Design Considerations:

- Repetitive amide coupling
high yield, easily accessible reagents
efficiency of coupling may be assessed by assay of liberated C_6F_5OH
- variable dienophile
readily accessible through Horner-Emmons or Wittig reaction from corresponding aldehyde
good reactivity for Diels-Alder reaction
trans olefin stereochemistry accessible in synthesis translates into clean trans product (one isomer)
high yield amide coupling of dienophile active esters
variable linker X provides additional diversity for accessible relationships of $R^1 - R^2$
choice of variable R is unlimited
- diene
common, single reagent used repetitively in each cycle
Reactivity: high reactivity due to:
strain
constrained cisoid diene conformation
Regiochem: symmetrical diene ensures single Diels-Alder regioisomer
Stereochem: 2,3-disubstituted diene ensures no additional/uncontrolled product stereochem.
- Fmoc protecting group
compatible with oligo/amide/Diels-Alder chemistry
UV assay of deprotection for assessing Diels-Alder cycle efficiency

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BOC

- can be replaced by any protecting group
- can be replaced by NR where R = variable or fixed substituent for lib.
- can start with desired group in place:
 - target delivery
 - cell specific delivery
 - cellular penetration
 - prodrug strategies
- can be attached to solid support

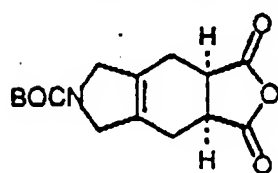
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- can be replaced by NR where R = variable or fixed substituent for lib.
- can start with desired group in place:
 - target delivery
 - cell specific delivery
 - cellular penetration
 - prodrug strategies
- can be attached to solid support

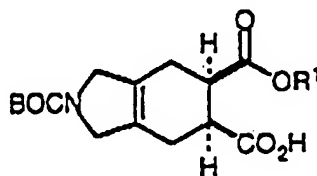
Core

- Super short 3-step funct.
- well-designed function as rigid, stable, symmetrical dipeptide mimetic
- easily accessible
- can be attached to solid support

3-step functionalization with library generation

 R^1OH
 R^1NH_2, R^1NHR
 R^1SH
 R^1Nu

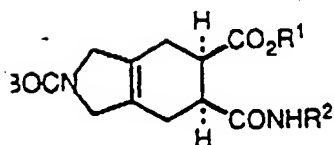
- First variable
any alcohol, amine
thiol, or nucleophile



- purification by
base extraction

EDCI-
 R^2NH_2
 $R^2NHR,$
 R^2OH, R^2SH
 R^2X

- Second variable
any amine, alcohol
thiol, or alkylating
agent



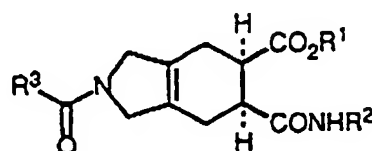
HCl;

EDCI-

 R^3CO_2H R^3SO_2H $R^3PO_3H_2$

- purification by
acid extraction

- Third variable
any acylating agent
including carboxylic acids
chloroformates, isocyanates
sulfonyl chlorides, phosphonates



- purification by
acid-base extract.
 $R^3 = R, RO, RS, RNH, RNR'$
 R^3SO_2-, R^3SO-
 R^3PO_2-, R^3PO-

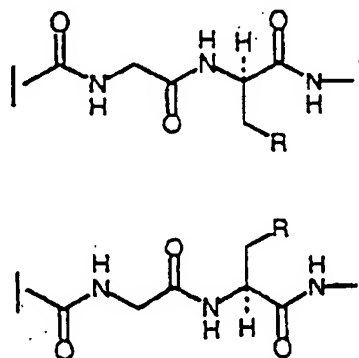
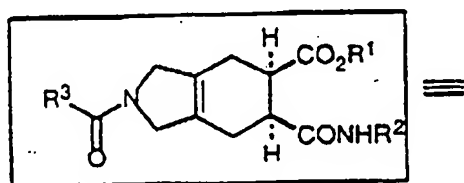


FIGURE 4a

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Related, additional cores:

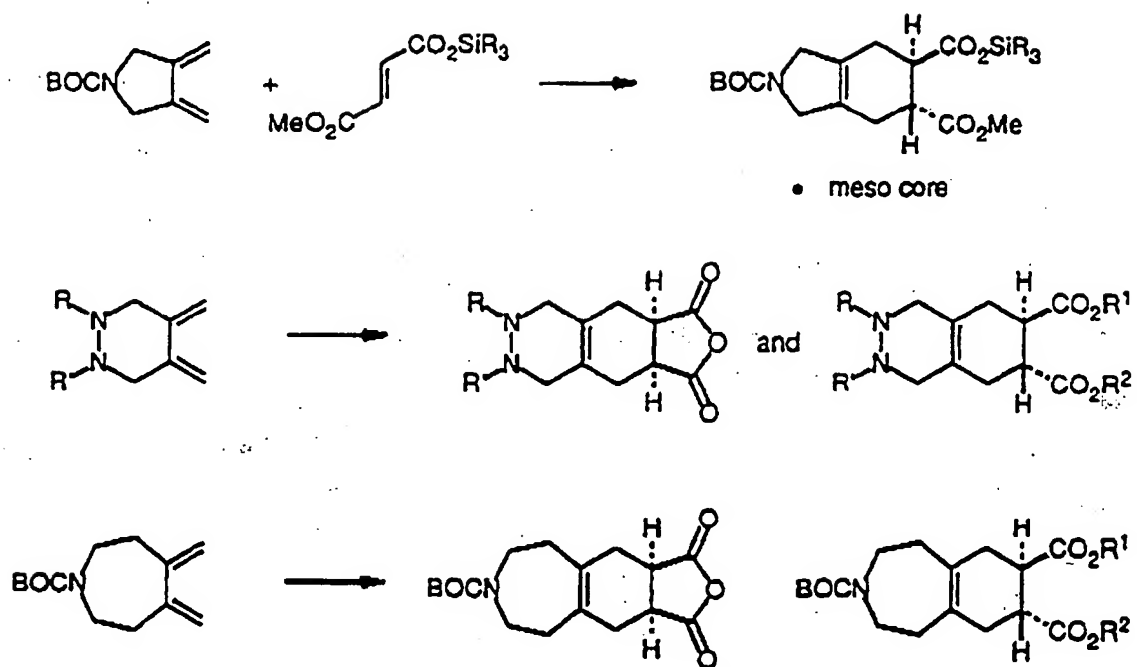
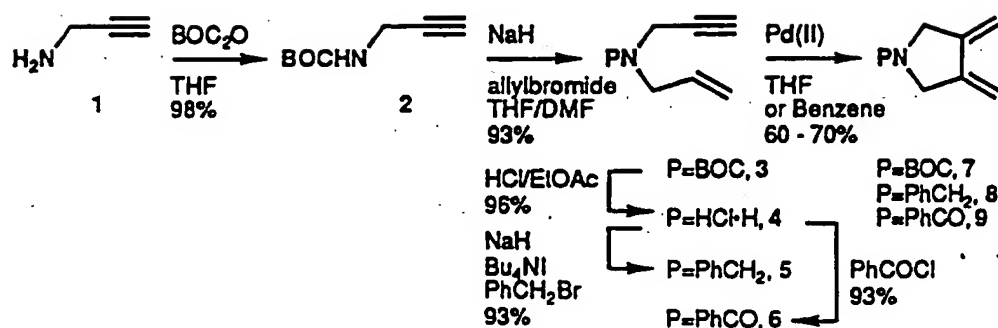


FIGURE 4b

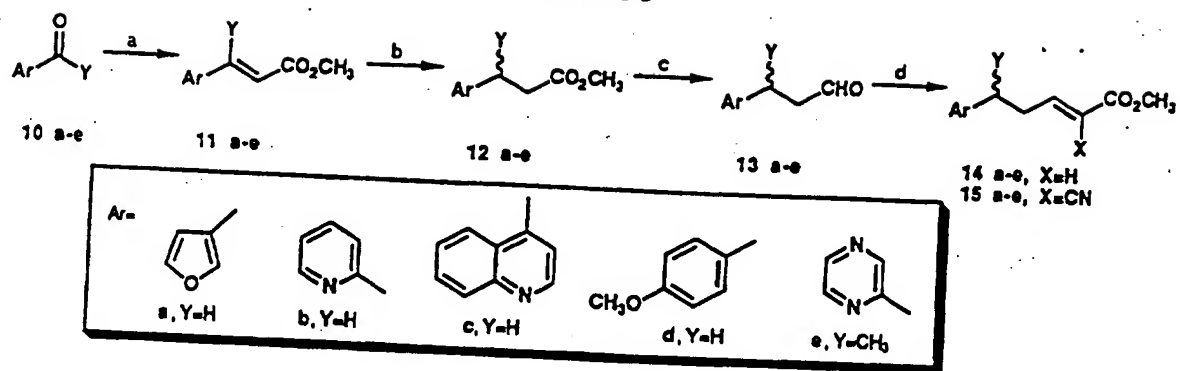
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Scheme 2



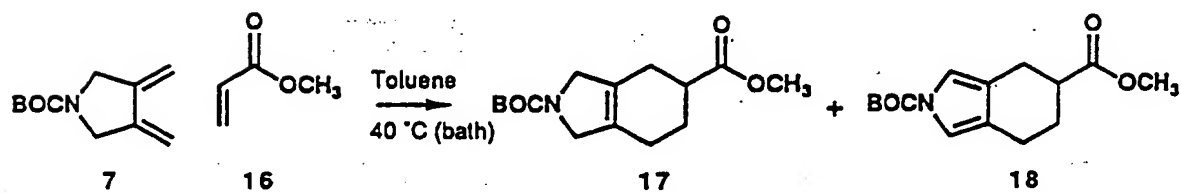
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Scheme 3



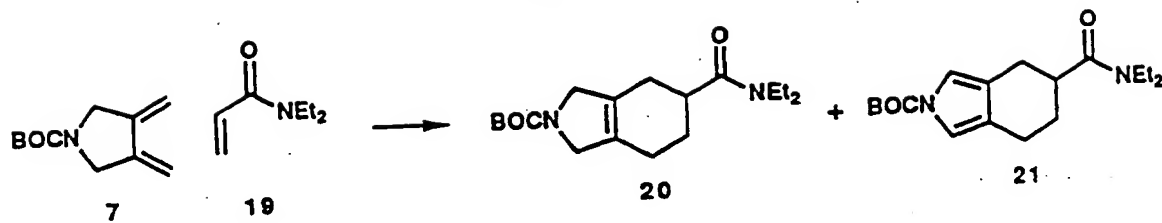
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Scheme 4



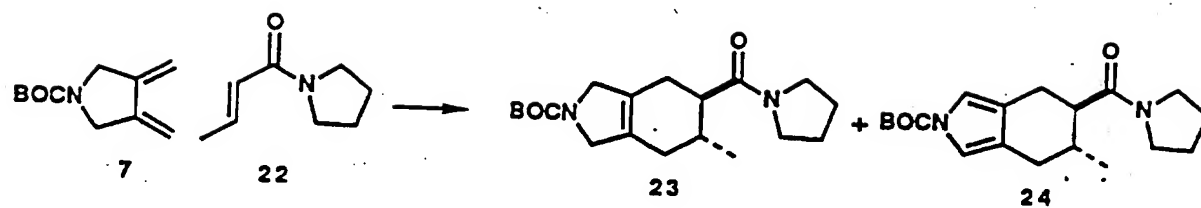
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Scheme 5



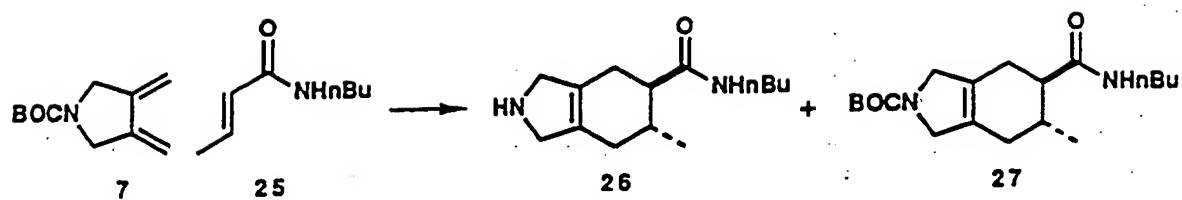
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Scheme 6



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Scheme 7



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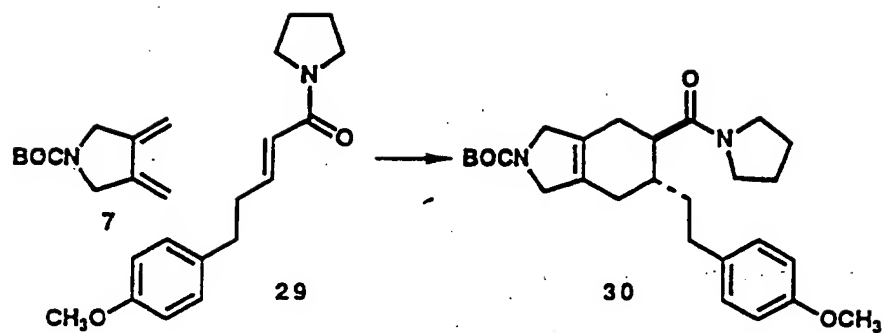
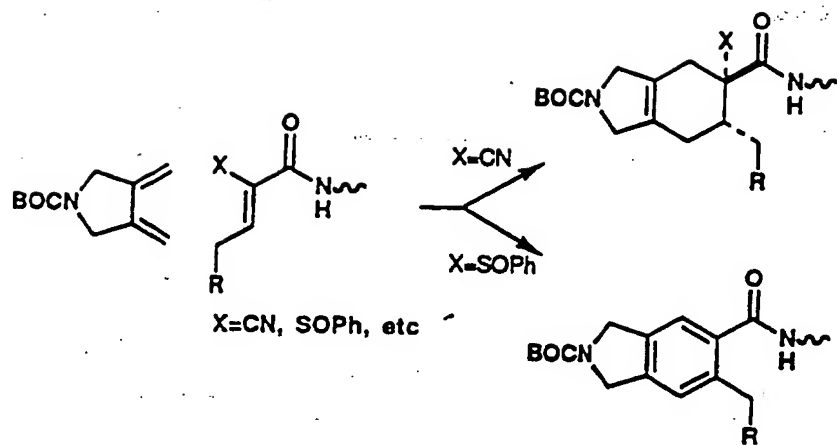
~~Table I~~

FIGURE 11

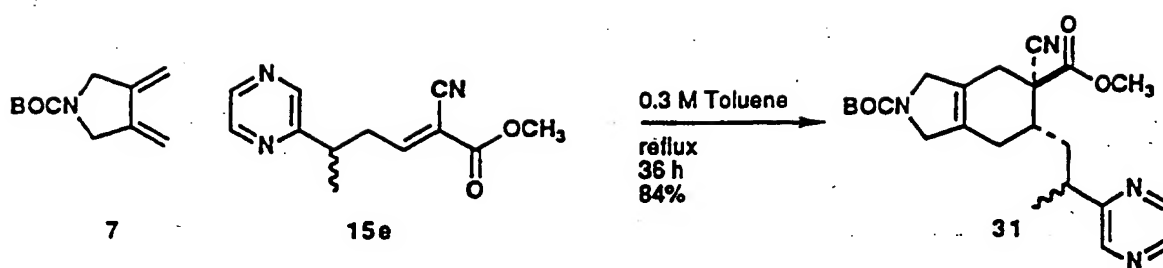
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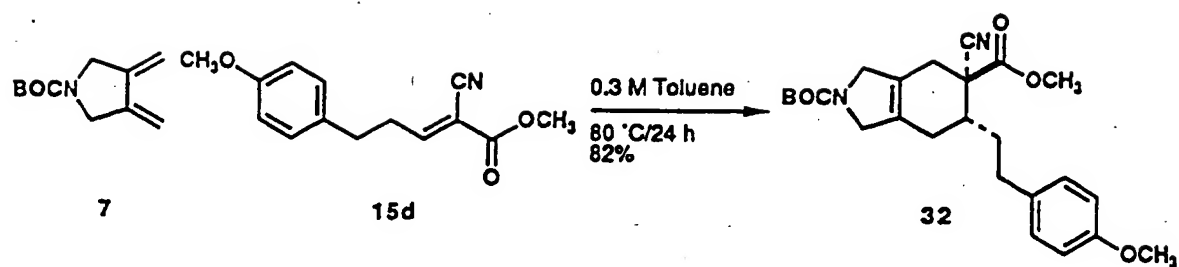
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Scheme 8



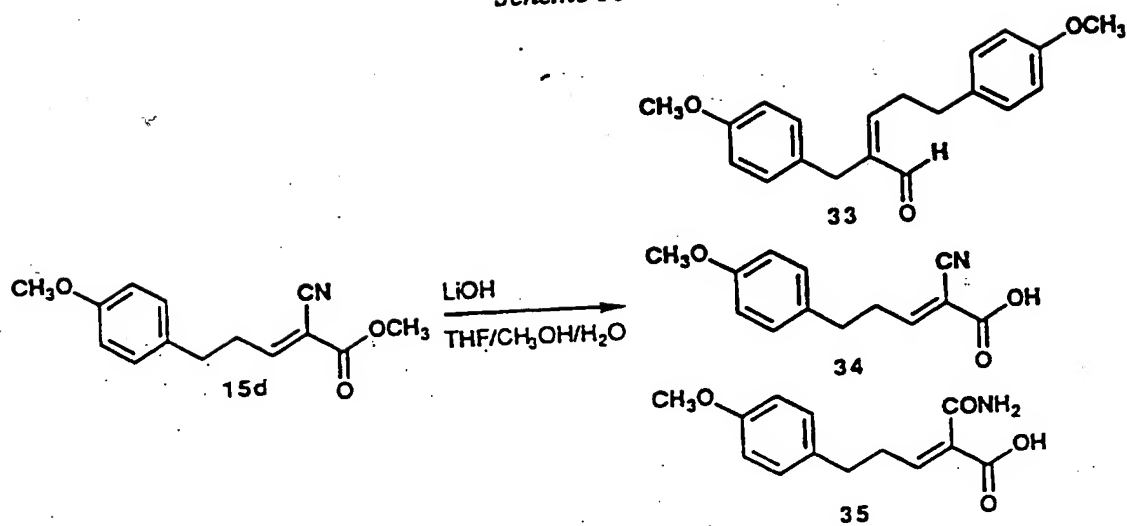
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Scheme 9



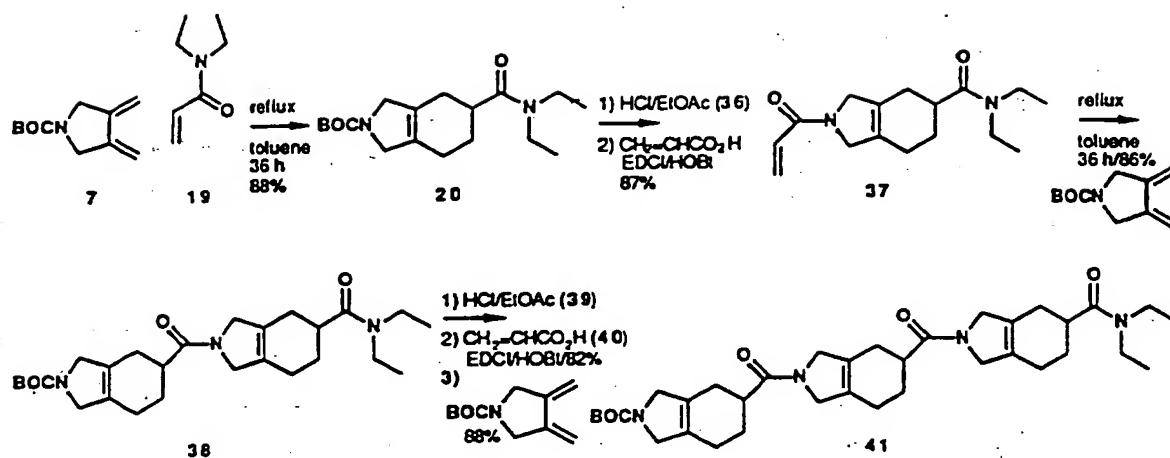
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Scheme 10



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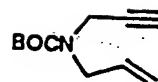
Scheme 11



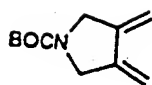
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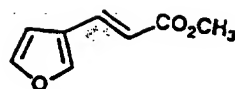
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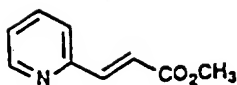
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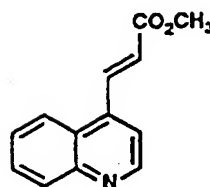
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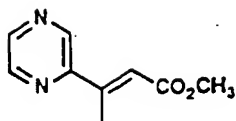
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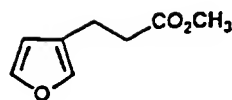
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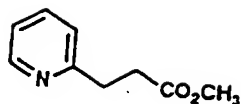


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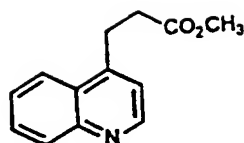


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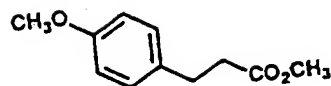
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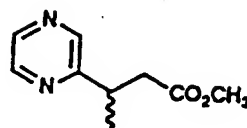
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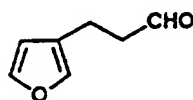
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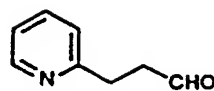
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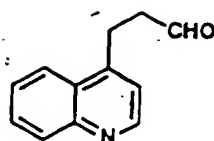
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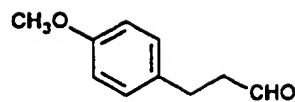
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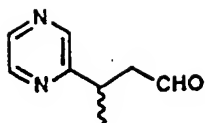


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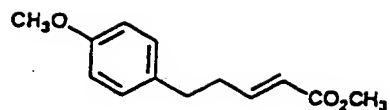


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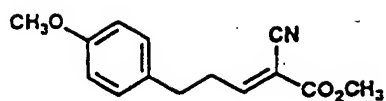
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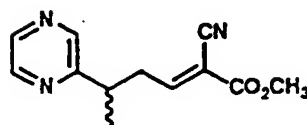
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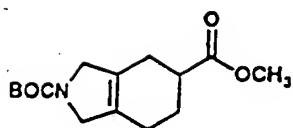
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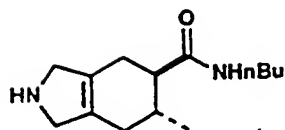
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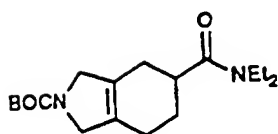
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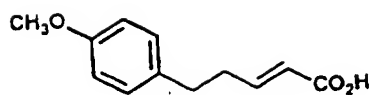
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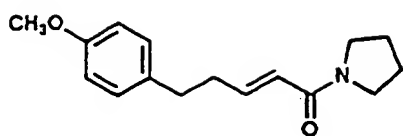


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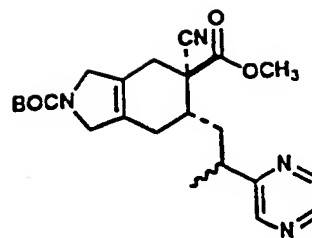


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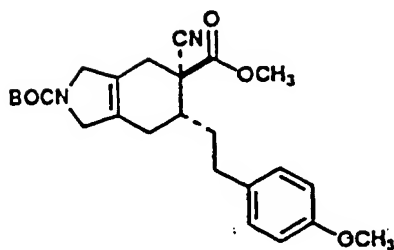
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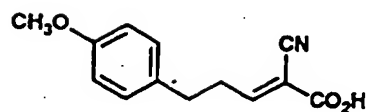
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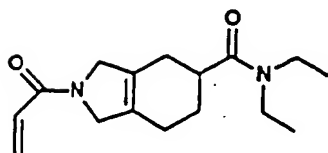
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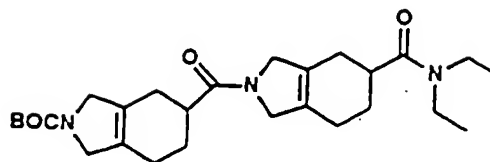
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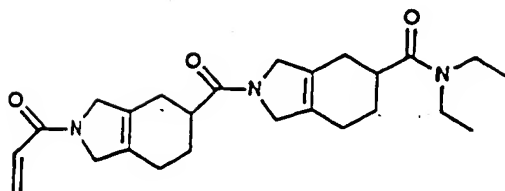
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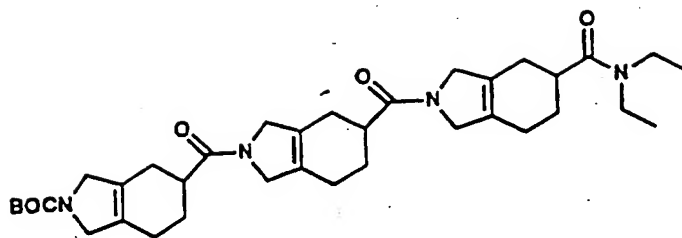
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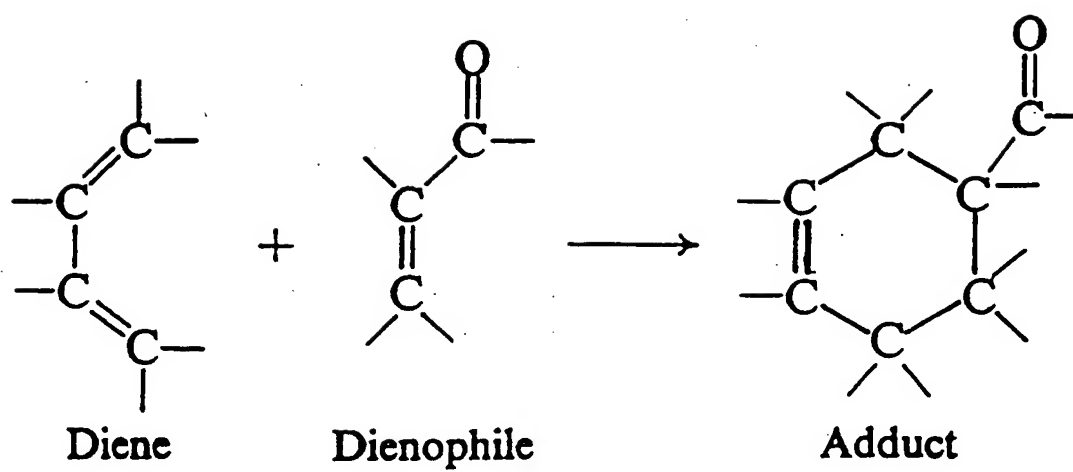
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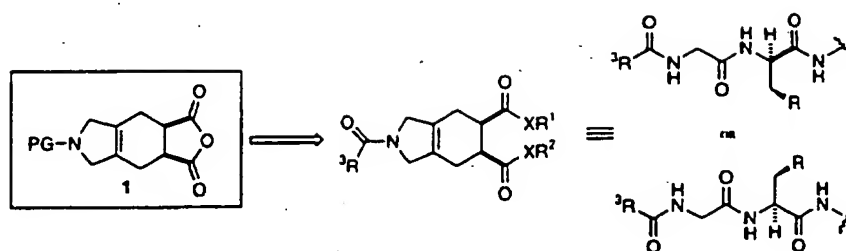


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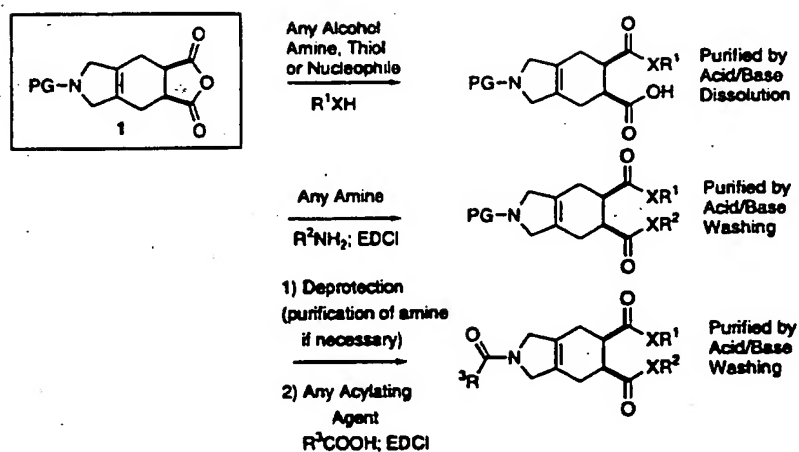


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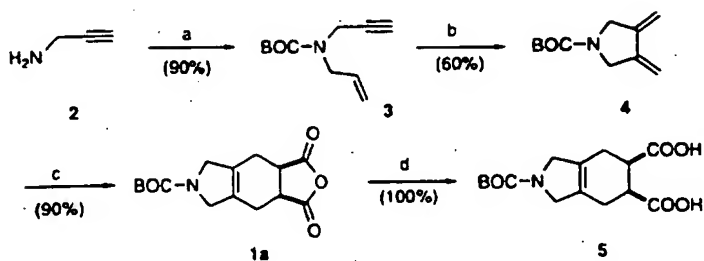
Figure 23



Scheme 1



Scheme 2



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Figure 24

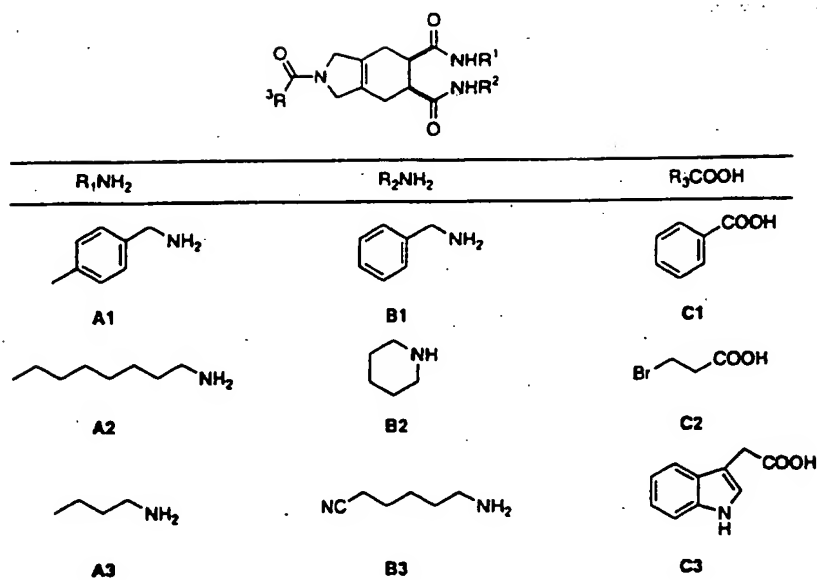


Figure 25

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Compounds Produced in Dipeptidomimetic Library

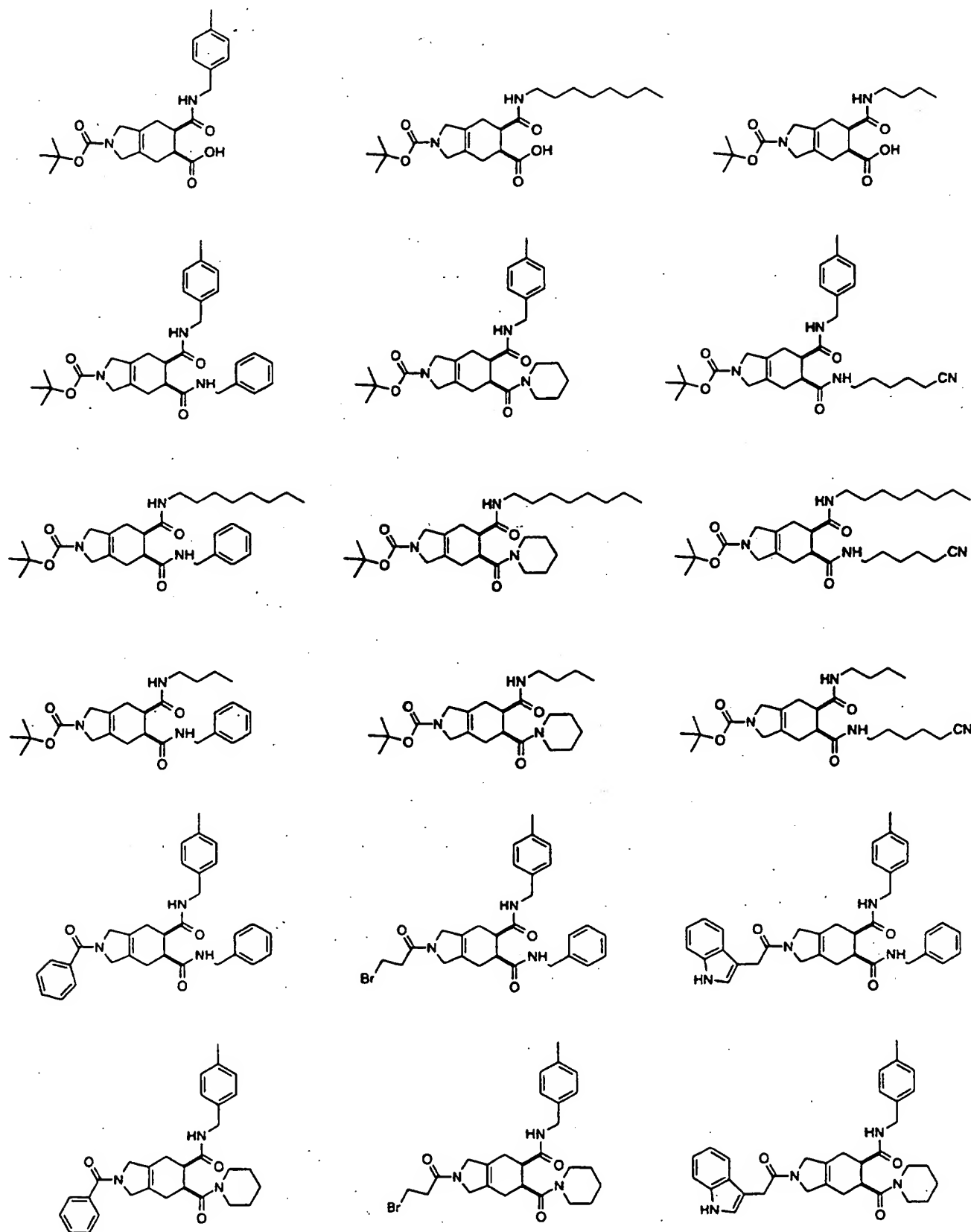
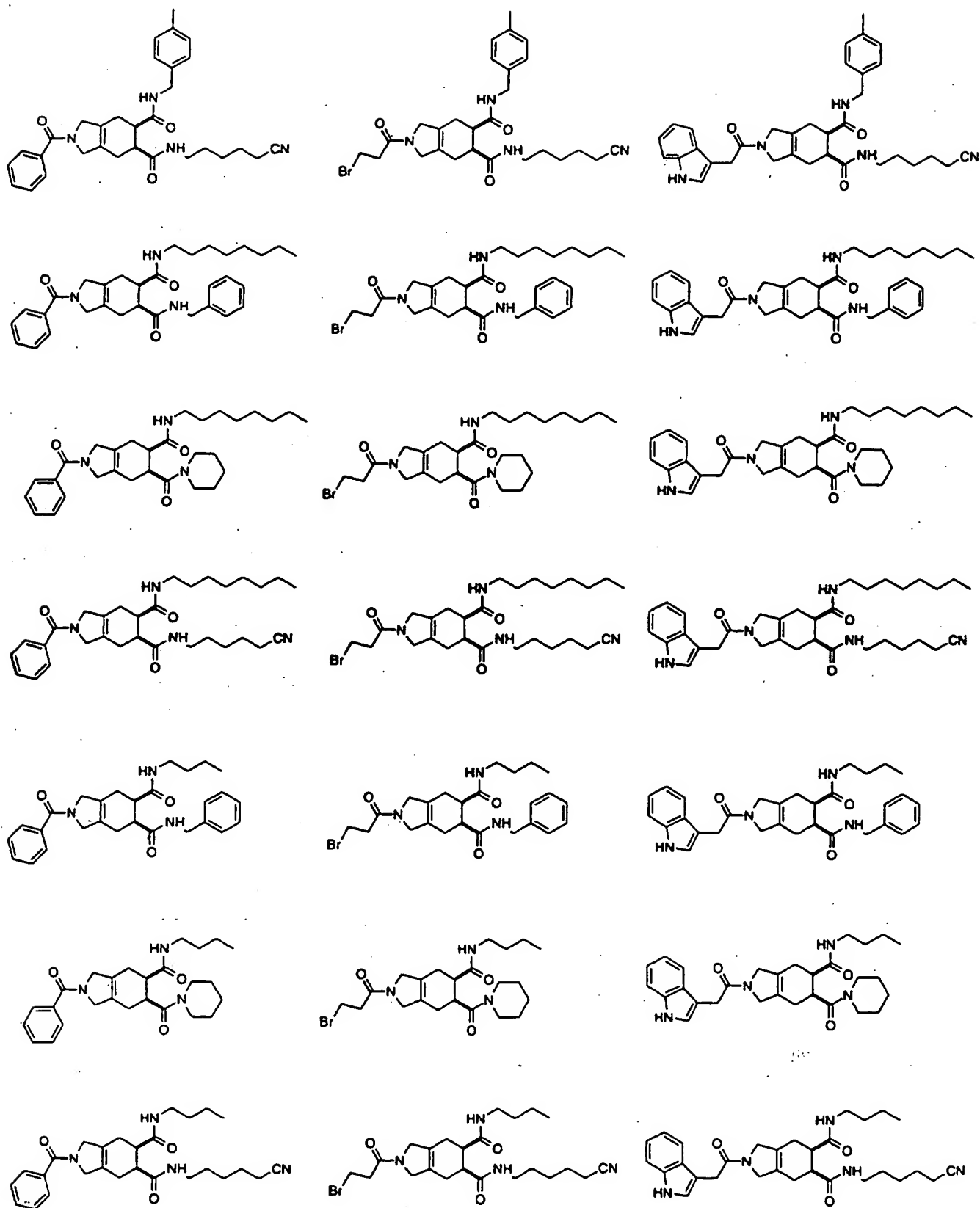


Figure 26



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Intern: nal Application No

PCT/US 95/09541

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 6 C07K1/04 C12Q1/68 C07D209/04 C07D241/12 C07D207/32

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 6 C07K C12Q C07D

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

| Category * | Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages | Relevant to claim No. |
|------------|--|-----------------------|
| A | JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY., vol.116, no.14, 13 July 1994, GASTON, PA US pages 6101 - 6106 G.MACBEATH ET AL. 'Monitoring Catalytic Activity by Immunoassay: Implications for Screening' see the whole document --- | 1 |
| A | JOURNAL OF THE CHEMICAL SOCIETY, PERKIN TRANSACTIONS 1, no.11, 1992, LETCHWORTH GB pages 1399 - 1406 Z.ZHOU ET AL. 'Double Ring Closure of Diacetylenic Compounds with Activated Olefins in the Presence of a Cobalt (0) Catalyst' see page 1401; figure 7A --- | 10 |

-/--

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

12 October 1995

Date of mailing of the international search report

24.11.95

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Scott, J

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Intern. Application No.

PCT/US 95/09541

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

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|------------|---|-----------------------|
| A | WO,A,94 06451 (CHIRON CORPORATION) 31 March 1994. see abstract --- | 1 |
| A | WO,A,94 08051 (THE TRUSTEES OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK) 14 April 1994. see abstract ----- | 1 |

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

Interr. Application No

PCT/US 95/09541

| Patent document cited in search report | Publication date | Patent family member(s) | | Publication date |
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| | | CA-A- | 2144067 | 31-03-94 |
| | | EP-A- | 0671928 | 20-09-95 |
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| | | NO-A- | 950682 | 18-04-95 |
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| | | CA-A- | 2143848 | 14-04-94 |
| | | EP-A- | 0665897 | 09-08-95 |
| | | NO-A- | 951230 | 30-03-95 |
| ----- | | | | |